FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 5, 1847. [NO. 1583.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

Mr. & Mrs. HARDIN'S SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th October next, and continued to the 15th June 1848, at the same place as heretofore. Ample accommodations will be provided for an increased number of Pupils. The whole Term will consist of *two Sessions* of 4 months each, including the few customary holidays. Pupils entered during a current *half Session* or *Quarter*, will be charged for the full Quarter.

The Tuition fees will be $16 and $20 per Session of 4 months, payable one-half in advance.

The above terms have been adopted at the suggestion of friends of the School, who are desirous of establishing it permanently, under the disadvantages incident to our Summer climate.

W. H. HARDIN.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82-tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Super Cloths and Cassimeres,
Mixed Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Velvet and other Vestings,
[illegible] Satin striped Silk,
[illegible] plain striped and figured,
[illegible] Toilet Cloth, new style,
[illegible] Grosde Nap,
[illegible] Silk and Woollen Shawls,
[illegible] worked Collars,
[illegible] Negro Cloth,
[illegible]
[illegible] Wool Hats,
[illegible] Silk Handkerchiefs,
[illegible] Cotton Warps,
[illegible]
[illegible] Shoes,
[illegible] Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles which will compare with any assortment in this State, and bought for Cash [illegible] Package, will be offered at reduced [illegible] wholesale or retail. Merchants and [illegible] are invited to examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old stand of James G. Cook, [illegible] H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, or [illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1847. 82-tf

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Headquarters 33d Regiment N. C. Militia, Fayetteville, Sept. 21, 1847.

THE Officers of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the [illegible] October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] and the Regiment [illegible] on the 15th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. [illegible] By order of the Col. Comdt.

W. McL. McKAY, Adj't.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1t

ATTENTION! MILITIA!!

Headquarters, Wadesborough, N. C., 6th Sept. 1847.

TO COLONELS COMMANDING IN THE 14th BRIGADE N. C. MILITIA.

YOU are hereby ordered to have together the Officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, Musicians and Privates, both of Infantry and Cavalry, which belong to your command, armed and equipped according to law, for Duty, Review and Inspection, at the following times and places, to-wit:

[illegible] Regiment, at Lumberton, 25th October next.
[illegible] " McNeill's, 27th " "
[illegible] " Laurel Hill, 29th " "
[illegible] " Rockingham, 30th " "
[illegible] " Griffin's, 3d November next
[illegible] " Lilly's, 4th " "
[illegible] " Wadesboro', 6th " "

By order of Brig. Gen. Waddill.

C. E. SPENCER, Aid-de-Camp
14th Brigade N. C. Militia.

82-5t

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE,

RICHMOND, VA.

THE next Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 1st day of November, 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March.

The dissecting room will be open for Students on the 1st of October, and Clinical instruction will be given during that month.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
S. MAUPIN, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology.
CHS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In addition to the usual lectures, Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given at the College Infirmary and City Alms House, to which Students are admitted free of expense. In these institutions the Student will have opportunities of observing the diseases incident to the South and witnessing very many surgical operations.

The abundance and cheapness of the material for dissection and the convenience and comfort of the dissecting room, will enable the Student to study Anatomy to great advantage, and also to acquire skill in the use of Surgical instruments.

Charges.—Matriculation ticket $5—Tickets of Professors total $105—Ticket of the Demonstrator (required to be taken once by candidates for graduation) $10—Diploma fee $25.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

August 27. 82-6t

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 27.

MILLINERY.

MISS FRANCES MITCHELL has received the fall and winter Fashions for Bonnets, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

Sept. 28, 1847. 82-3w

Carolinian 3 weeks.

CARPETING.

1950 YDS. Venetian, Ingrain, and Brussels Carpetings—some very new, just received and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 27, 1847. 82-4w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.

Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a [illegible] in the market, J. C. Booker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. Promptitude in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BOOKER & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-3t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Aaron McCaskill and others, *against* John McCaskill and Alex'r McLauchlin.

IT appearing on the affidavit of the Complainants, that John McCaskill is not an inhabitant of this State; Ordered, that John McCaskill do make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the Complainant's Bill will be taken as confessed, and the same set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, Archibald A. T. Smith, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1847.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

82-6t

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

To be drawn in October, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

$40,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 66, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 16, 1847.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 prize of $40,000, 1 of 12,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,580, 1 of 2,000, 30 prizes of 1,000, 30 of 500, 40 of 300, 257 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,	$130	00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$30,000.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 67, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, October 23, 1847.

66 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of $30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,078, 20 prizes of 1,000, 20 of 500, 29 of 300, 99 of 200, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,	$110	00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	55 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	27 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

September 10, 1847. 81-tdpd

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are receiving their supply of NEW GOODS, at the OLD STAND, next door South of Messrs J. Huske & Son.

Also, at the NEW STORE, East of the Market, known as Shackelford's Corner, a splendid stock of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths; Cassimeres; Marseilles and Silk Vesting; new style Cashmeres, for Ladies' dresses. Also, all styles of Silk Dresses and Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, and Prints of all the newest styles.

Also, a splendid stock of HATS, BONNETS, and SHOES, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

August 31, 1847. 78-2m

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c.
For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 81-tf

Daily Expected, per Steamer Evergreen,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.

Sept. 29, 1847. 81-tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 2, 1847. 81-tf

Farmers' and Planters' Almanac for 1848.

30 GROSS Blum and Son's Farmers' and Planters' Almanacs for 1848, just received and for sale at the Proprietors' prices, by the gross or dozen, where a constant supply will be kept on hand for the trade. Early orders are solicited by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE, Agents,
Hay st., nearly opposite Post Office.

Sept. 29, 1847. 81-6w

Washington and New Orleans

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

THE Subscribers to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a payment of twenty per cent. upon the Subscriptions will be required on the first day of October next, and another payment of twenty per cent. on the twentieth day of October next, to meet the demands of the Assignee, who is rapidly progressing in the construction of the line.

The money may be paid to Duncan G. McRae, Esq. Fayetteville, North Carolina.

B. B. FRENCH,
W. W. SEATON, } Trustees.
DANIEL GOLD,

Washington, Sept. 1, 1847.

Medical Institution of Yale College.

THE Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Wednesday, September 29, 1847, and continue sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D. LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.
ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.
JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.
CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.
HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture Fees, $78 50. Matriculation, $5 00. Graduation, $15 00.

CHARLES HOOKER,
Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, Aug 1847. 81-4wpd

Dr. Kuhl's Medicines:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

DYSPEPSIA, general debility, decline, diseases of the skin, of the liver, of the lungs, coughs, Fever and Ague, bilious affections, etc. Price, qt. bottles, $2 50; pint do. $1 50.

DEPURATIVE POWDER,

For Fever and Ague, Bilious Affections, Inflammatory Diseases, Gravel, Worms, Head-Ache or Megrim, Fullness of the Head, Dimness of Sight, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer. Price 50 cts. per box.

ABYSSINIA MIXTURE,

for gonorrhea, gleet, fluor albus, gravel, etc. Price per bottle, $1 25 and $2 50.

From the Milton Chronicle.

Letter from J. R. Callum, Esq., Milton, N. C.

DR. KUHL: *Dear Sir:* Your Medicines have given entire satisfaction in this section of country. The Abyssinia Mixture especially, is highly approved of. It has never failed to cure in every case. It sells like hot cakes. I have never had enough to supply the demand. You will please send me a large supply of it as soon as you arrive at home.

Yours respectfully,
J. R. CALLUM.

Milton Drug Store, Aug. 14, 1847.

AGENTS.

J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville.
DUGALD McDUGALD, Moore Co.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1847. 81-9w

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

David C. Lilly *vs.* Eben. Nelms, Adm'r of Thos. Waddill, dec'd.

Justices' Judgment.

Plea,—fully administered and no assets.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the following persons, who are heirs at law of the said Thomas Waddill, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, to-wit: William Waddill, Rich'd Tomlinson, Jr., —— Lancaster and Ann his wife, Wm. Tomlinson, Jno. Tomlinson, Mary Jane Tomlinson, Thomas Tomlinson, Jr., Margaret Tomlinson, John Tomlinson 2d, James Tomlinson 2d, Caroline Tomlinson, Sidney H. Tomlinson, and John R. Hill, (tenant by the courtesy) and Ann, Jemima, Emily, Margaret, Thomas, Robert, Caroline, William and Mary Jane Hill: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said heirs to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, and show cause, if any, why the real estate of the said Thomas Waddill shall not be liable for said Judgment and costs.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $4 25.] 81-6w

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY.

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, (known as Kyle's corner) next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddert's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. do; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, Shelly, Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Elliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Combs, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentation Books: The Rose; Crusader Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, [illegible]; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence, and for some months, assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*

D. R. BELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

The most Brilliant Lottery ever drawn in the United States.

$100,000, $40,000, $20,000.

260 Prizes of $2,000, amounting to $400,000,

Being the lowest three Number Prizes.

The 1st and 2d drawn numbers, $1,000! The 2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn numbers, $500!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 8, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, the 30th day of October, 1847, under the superintendence of Commissioners.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,

Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

1 grand Prize of $100,000, 1 of 40,000, 1 splendid Prize of $20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 12,075, 5 splendid Prizes of 10,000, 5 of 5,000, 5 of 1,000, 260 Prizes (lowest three numbers) of 2,000, 63 Prizes (1st and 2d drawn numbers) of 1,000, 126 Prizes (2d and 3d, or 3d and 4th drawn nos.) of 500, 126 Prizes (4th and 5th, or 5th and 6th drawn nos.) of 250, 126 Prizes (6th and 7th, or 7th and 8th drawn nos.) 150, 3717 of 80, 23,436 of 40.

Price of Tickets.—Wholes $40, Halves $20, Quarters $10, Eighths $5.

Certificates of Packages, in the above Magnificent Scheme, can be had as follows:

A certificate of a package of	25 Wholes,	$500	00
Do.	do.	25 Halves,	250 00
Do.	do.	25 Quarters,	125 00
Do.	do.	25 Eighths,	62 50

A certificate of a package of wholes entitles the holder to all over $408 nett that may be drawn by the twenty-five tickets named therein. Certificates of halves, quarters, and eighths in proportion.

This Grand Scheme is the most attractive one that has ever been drawn in the United States, and is well worthy of the attention of adventurers. *The lowest prize that can be drawn by a ticket having on it three of the drawn numbers, is $2,000!—and any ticket having on it the 1st and 2d drawn numbers only, will be entitled to a prize of $1,000!*

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Scheme, will be promptly attended to, and an account of the drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who may order tickets from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,

Agents for J. W. Maury & Co., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

NORTH CAROLINA,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, 1847.

James S. Turner and David C. Lilly, *vs.* Edmund Thompson, Stephen Prichard and wife, and others.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Edmund Thompson, and Stephen Prichard and wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Albemarle, on the 2d Monday of November next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Davidson Hearne, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of August, A. D. 1847.

D. HEARNE, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

Boon & Davis *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.
Sampson Boon *vs.* Oliver K. Tuton.

LEVY ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Oliver K. Tuton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear before the Justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of November next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why said land shall not be condemned to be sold to satisfy the said Plaintiff's debt and interest, and all accruing costs.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the fourth Monday of August, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 72d year.

SDH. HOWELL, C. C. C.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 81

Blank Warrants for sale here.

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Call next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

April 13, 1847. 58-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL,
Just received by HALL & HALL.

March 27. 50tf

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, prior to the 15th inst., will be settled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place.

H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.

Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. &c. For sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR
MALLETT & HUSKE.

April 20. 7tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Com-stock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR AND BACON.

NEW FLOUR by the barrel or at retail.
10,000 lbs. BACON. For sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

July 12, 1847. 71tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec. 28. 43-tf

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pep-per, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

VAUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as Clerk and Master for the County of Moore, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity of said County, will on the 26th day of October next, at the Court House door in the Town of Carthage, sell the following described Tracts of LAND, situated in Moore county, and belonging to the Estate of the late John B. Kelly, dec'd, to-wit:—

3000 acres, more or less, on either side of McLendon's Creek, within three miles of the town of Carthage, the Plantation on which the said John B. Kelly resided preceding his death. Said farm is of great value, embraces some five hundred acres of rich low grounds, a large portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, and admirably adapted to the cultivation of grain of all kinds, and a large portion of the up lands are well suited to the growth of cotton. The Dwelling house upon said farm is a large two-story building, nearly new built, out of the best materials, and well painted. The Kitchen, Smoke-house, Barn, Stables, and Negro houses, are all large, admirably constructed for the purposes for which they are respectively intended, and comparatively new.—Upon the farm are very valuable Grist and Saw Mills, that have cost the Estate much money, and are now being completed. The situation is healthy, pleasant, and every way desirable.

Also, 3½ lots in the Town of Carthage, upon which is erected a Store-house, and some other buildings.

Also, 300 acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Wet Creek, in the said County, adjoining the lands of Angus Morison (Elder) and others.

Also, 400 acres, more or less, on Mill Creek, adjoining the lands of John Morison and others.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, known as the McCaskill Lands.

Also, 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of A. C. Curry, James Monk, and others, on the waters of Dunham's Creek.

☞ The sale will be made on a credit of twelve months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Carthage, Sept. 4, 1847. 80-ts
[Pr. adv. $5 25.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1847.

John Strickland and others, *vs.* Alexander Strickland and others.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander Strickland resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the third Monday in November next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Clinton, the third Monday in August, A. D. 1847.

THOMAS I. FAISON, Clerk.

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 79-6w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving, at the old Stand, my Fall and Winter Supply, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Hollow-ware, Hats, Shoes, and Clocks.

Also, a good assortment of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS—some very superior. All of which I am willing to sell at the lowest market prices for cash, or exchange for country produce.

W. DRAUGHON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 23, 1847. 77-8w

To Engineers and Surveyors.

FOR SALE, cheap, a second hand Theodolite, complete, and in good order. Also, a Surveyor's Compass and Chain. Apply to

June 22, 1847. E. J. HALE.

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

POETRY.

"A GEM OF PUREST RAY SERENE."

The death of Richard Henry Wilde is an incident which gives a deeply melancholy interest to every line of that exquisite effusion of his, the mere mention of which, for years, has recalled his name with so much pleasure, to his countrymen and countrywomen. Touching as it has ever been, it is now invested with a yet deeper pathos, from the recollection that the hand which penned it is now nerveless and still, forever.—*Eds. Exp.*

"My life is like the summer rose
That opens to the morning sky,
But ere the shades of even close,
Is scattered on the ground—to die!
Yet on the rose's humble bed
The sweetest dews of night are shed,
As if she wept the waste to see—
But none shall weep a tear for me!

"My life is like the autumn leaf
That trembles in the moon's pale ray,
Its hold is frail—its date is brief,
Restless, and soon to pass away.
Yet, ere that leaf shall fall and fade,
The parent tree will mourn its shade,
The winds bewail the leafless tree,
But none shall breathe a sigh for me!

"My life is like the prints which feet
Have left on Tampa's desert strand;
Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
All trace will vanish from the sand;
Yet, as if grieving to efface
All vestige of the human race,
On that lone shore loud moans the sea,—
But none, alas! shall mourn for me!"

The Progress of Ohio.—The progress of Ohio is a modern wonder. Mr. Cist, the intelligent statician, has just published some tables which show the population thus:

1800	45,365
1810	230,760
1820	581,434
1830	937,637
1840	1,516,467

He estimates that, at the same rate, Ohio will in 1860 contain a population of 3,190,334. And this is but one of the many States of the West. The rapid onward and extraordinary career of that section of the Union is indeed calculated to startle and to render speculations as to the future wild and uncertain.

A comparative view of the representative system of government, as far as it obtains in three of the principal countries of the world, exhibits these results:

In Great Britain, a population of 26,711,059 in 1840 contained 1,066,860 electors, or about one person in twenty-five had a vote.

In the United States, a population of 17,063,258 in 1840 contained 2,403,485 votes at the presidential election, or about one in every seven had a vote.

In France, a population of 35,000 contains about 200,000 electors, or very nearly one in every hundred and seventy-five has a vote.

Ready to Kill or Cure.—The Honesdale Tribune says that a practitioner of that place was commanded to "stand and deliver," recently, by some villains. It was night, but the doctor had a gun cane, with which he knocked one of the rogues down, and then rode on about his business. In a short time after, he was called to attend a man with a fractured skull. The doctor refuses to give up the name of his patient until he gets well. It seems that the rascals were not aware of whom they were stopping.

Guessing at Hard Words.—A Missionary in 1832 stepped ashore from a flat-boat on the Mississippi with some tracts, to speak to an old woman who was knitting under a low tree by a shanty. It was in the height of the Cholera panic.

"My good woman" said the evangelist as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we ha'n't" replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down in New Orleans!"

It is said of Melancthon, that when he made an appointment, he expected not only the hour but the minute to be fixed, that no time might be wasted in idleness or suspense; and of Washington, that when his secretary, being repeatedly late in his attendance, laid the blame on his watch, he said, "You must get another watch, or I another secretary."

In London and Paris, the fashionable ladies have returned to the old style of full sleeves.

In New York they have returned to the primitive style of no sleeves at all.

Youth and old age seem to be mutual spies on each other; blind, each, to its own imperfections, but extremely quicksighted to those of its opposite.

"That's a pretty bird, grandma," said a little boy. "Yes," replied the old dame, "and he never cries." "That's because he's never washed," rejoined the youngster.

Canal Tolls.—Amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals, in each of the following years:

	2d week in Sept.	Total to 16th Sept.
1840	59,571 36	1,031,053 80
1841	66,048 86	1,263,540 02
1842	52,114 09	1,019,787 54
1843	66,409 76	1,262,381 81
1844	74,394 07	1,591,555 93
1845	80,661 73	1,534,476 66
1846	84,967 56	1,674,226 71
1847	93,914 83	2,114,513 73

It will be seen that the increase in the amount of tolls has been steady since 1842, and for the present year very large.

Albany Argus.

Flesh Eating and Vegetable Eating.—To consider man anatomically, he is decidedly a vegetable eating animal. He is constructed like no flesh-eating animal, but like all vegetable-eating animals. He has not teeth and claws like the lion, the tiger, or the cat, but his teeth are short and smooth, like those of the horse, the cow, and the fruit-eating animals; and his hand is evidently intended to pluck the fruit, not to seize and rend his fellow-animals. What animal does men most resemble in every respect? The ape tribe: frugivorous animals. Doves and sheep by being fed on animal food (and they may be, as has been fully proved,) will come to refuse their natural food; thus has it been with man. On the contrary, even cats may be brought up to live on vegetable food so that they will not touch any sort of flesh, and yet be quite vigorous and sleek. Such cats will kill their natural prey, just as other cats, but will refuse them as food. Man is naturally a vegetable-eating animal: how then could he possibly be injured by abstinence from flesh! A man by way of experiment was made to live entirely on animal food; after having persevered ten days, symptoms of incipient putrefaction began to manifest themselves; Dr. Lambe of London has lived for the last thirty years on a diet of vegetable food. He commenced when he was about fifty years of age, so he is now about eighty, rather more I believe, and is still healthy and vigorous. The writer of the Oriental Annual mentions that the Hindoos among whom he travelled were so free from any tendency to inflammation that he has seen cases of compound fracture of the skull among them, yet the patient to be at his work as if nothing ailed him, at the end of three days. How different is it with our flesh-eating porter-swilling London brewers: a scratch is almost death to them.

Flowers and Fruits, by J. E. Duncan.

Punishment of Idle Husbands.—The head chief (of New Iceland) often interferes in minor matters of a domestic nature; for instance, if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and through his love for fishing, dancing, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring in the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment he orders out the whole population of the village,—men, women, and children, arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes, they then form a long double line about six feet apart, and await with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the lines amidst a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief; and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice; but he is skilled in running and fleetness that can run the lines even once, without having his skin tickled for him, by the hearty application of the birch, wielded by some strong women! As the punishment is not of a fatal kind, the whole affair creates unrestrained merriment.—*Dr. Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of S. America.*

The Medicine we Take.—Next to good food should be good medicine; but, according to the New York Journal of Medicine, we, in this latter respect, are in a very bad way. The New York College of Pharmacy have found it necessary to issue "a caution to druggists," warning them to beware of the *stuffs* in the market; to touch not, taste not, handle not.—Rhubarb, invoiced from ten to eighteen pence per pound, is sold for genuine Turkey rhubarb, worth five shillings. The Compound Extract of Colocynth, which has been imported into this market for the last year, does not contain a particle of colocynth, but is made up of an inferior sort of aloes, with some other worthless ingredients. A great proportion of the compound extracts are adulterated in like manner. More than half of the narcotics are destitute of any active properties.—Volatile oils are adulterated with sweet and other cheap oils. In fact, it seems that when an individual is supposing that he is taking some simple substance of peculiar properties, he is taking half a dozen substances of properties just the opposite character.

Elopement Extraordinary.—Mr. John Ward, Jr., of Halifax, Me., eloped from his father's residence with a buxom young widow, the housekeeper, to whom he was married immediately after at the Parish church. The gay Lothario is in his 61st year, and the blooming bride is about half his age. On the news being communicated to his venerable parent, he said: "It's all right; but if I'd been a year or two younger, he shouldn't have had her—I'd been before him."

A Hoosier turned into his berth in a steamboat with his boots on. The steward seeing this, said, "Sir, you have laid down in your boots." The raw one raised his head, and looking down at his boots, innocently replied—"Well, it won't hurt 'em; they ain't the best I've got."

Easier to do than say.—Most things are easier to say than do, but the Mexican word for *kiss* is *tennunamquiliztilis.*

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

DISTURBANCE IN THE N. C. REGIMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT BUENA VISTA.

We had not intended to make any commentary on the unfortunate occurrences in the Camp of our Regiment at Buena Vista, until the facts should be ascertained by the proper military tribunal, which we had supposed would be constituted for that purpose. But the subject having become a theme of general discussion, and a portion of the press having indicated a disposition to censure in advance the course of the commanding Officer, we have deemed it our duty to inquire into the circumstances, so far as known here from any authentic source, and to lay the result before our readers.

It appears that the North Carolina Regiment had been some time in camp with those from Virginia and Mississippi.—The soldiers of the two latter had taken up an aversion to Col. Paine, and, as he was informed, had frequently threatened his life, and advised his own men to take it. Their hostile feeling was further manifested by saluting him with insulting noises as he passed their quarters, in discharge of his duties as Field Officer of the day. These insults coming from crowds of men, were noticed in no other way than by complaint to their Officers. He had never spoken to a soldier of either of these Regiments, unless brought into contact with them in the course of duty, which had required him to [illegible] breaches of discipline. This state of feeling having continued for several weeks, on the night of the 14th of August a crowd of more than 100 men from the Virginia Regiment entered the encampment of the North Carolina Regiment, and in the presence of many of its men and some of its Officers, committed a gross outrage on military order and propriety, in interfering with the internal arrangements for enforcing discipline therein.—At the time of this occurrence, which took place near the tent of the Colonel, he happened to be in another part of the camp, and the Lieut. Colonel and Major were both sick, though the former went out and attempted to arrest some of the perpetrators; but from the slowness of the Sergeant in ordering out his guard, they all escaped. On the following evening the 15th, the same crowd commenced parading the streets of the North Carolina camp in a body, passing several times insultingly before the door and around the tent of the Colonel, making [illegible] and provoking remarks.

Col. Paine went out into the crowd of Virginia Volunteers, and succeeded in arresting two men with his own hands, and reported them to their Colonel, who ordered them into confinement. This suppressed the riot for half an hour, when the bands of the other Regiments again began to parade the North Carolina camp, and to throw stones at the Colonel under cover of the darkness. He twice attempted to arrest some of them in person, but they escaped to their quarters, cursing him as they fled. The design to do him personal injury being now apparent, the Col. ordered a guard, as well for his own safety, as to preserve the quiet of the camp. He therefore ordered a detail of eight men for a guard at his own quarters. It was now about 8 o'clock, P. M. Six of them were brought and placed under the command of the Sergeant Major, with instructions to post two sentries in the rear of his tent, to prevent any other than men of his own Regiment from passing, and to take up all strangers attempting to pass. The Virginia soldiers had been previously notified that they would not be suffered to enter his encampment. After posting the sentinels with these instructions, the Sergeant Major went to the Company from which the remaining two men had been ordered, to learn why they had not been furnished; and in a very short time the 1st Sergeant of that Company came to inform the Colonel that his men positively refused to obey the order. The Colonel immediately repaired to their quarters, and found them in a state of open mutiny, and ordering some of them to be arrested, he was obliged to draw his sword and raise it over the head of one, before he could [illegible] to aid in executing this order. After sending four or five of the ringleaders to the provost guard, the rest became obedient, and two men of that Company were added to the quarter guard as required. The Colonel, it being now near 9 o'clock, returned towards his tent, and large stones were thrown at him by persons hidden by the darkness; one of these, weighing more than a pound, struck [illegible] of 2d Lieut. White, who was [illegible]. The Colonel sent out persons to discover the perpetrators of this outrage, and after a time went out himself to the front of his encampment. On his return by a different route, he stopped at the tent of one of his Officers, and spoke to him of what was going on, but received no reply. Proceeding a few steps further, he was met by Drummer Stubbs, who in much excitement informed him, that a large crowd of soldiers from the other Regiments of the Brigade had assembled near the tent of Lt. Col. Fagg, (who lay dangerously ill in bed;) that they were engaged in earnest conversation, and he feared intended harm to him (Col. P.)—The Colonel instantly called to a Lieutenant who was near, and directed him to bring 20 men of his Company to the Colonel's tent immediately, telling him of the assemblage just referred to, and his apprehension of their evil intentions—he himself then walking on towards the tent of Col. Fagg. Before arriving there, he saw a body of 30 or more men assembled in the Officers' street, in the quarters of Company D. He turned and approached them. They were engaged in conversation in a low, earnest tone. He discovered that they were soldiers of other Regiments, before being observed by them; and challenged and ordered them to stand. They began to move and he approached nearer, still ordering them to halt, or he would fire. The crowd broke as he came nearer, and ran in different directions. Before and after they ran, he repeatedly called out, "Halt, or I will fire." They continued to run, at the same time threatening him, and he fired his pistol into that part of the crowd which ran towards the front, and immediately called on the Officers to turn out their Companies under arms.—One person fell at the fire, and another [illegible] with curses—"He has shot me in the hand"; the first was Private Bradley, of Buncombe county, mustered into service with a detachment of supernumeraries under Lt. Col. Fagg, and attached to Company A on reaching the army—the other was a Private of the Virginia Regiment. This occurred about half-past 9 o'clock, P. M., when, by the regulations, every soldier is required to be in his tent, after the Virginia soldiers had been notified that they must not enter the encampment of our own, as above stated, and after frequent and repeated warnings from the Colonel to the men on the right wing of the camp, in which Company A was stationed, not to be out of their tents that night—telling them of the precautions he had taken to guard against violence, and of the danger that would be incurred in being out. Col. P. immediately sent to the Virginia Regiment for a Surgeon to assist in examining the wound of Private Bradley, who died of the same, next morning.

Immediately on the report of the pistol, the Sergeant attempted to bring the Guard to the Colonel, but two of them deserted. Passing along the line towards the extreme right, to see that the Companies turned out, the Colonel discovered that, notwithstanding his repeated orders, no obstacle had been opposed to the entrance of men from other Regiments into his camp, although the Officers of that wing had command of their Companies. Soon after, in the main street of the camp, he met Gen. Cushing and his Staff and an Officer of the Virginia Regiment, the latter of whom insisted that Col. P. should go into his tent, for he had positive assurance that his life was in danger; and informed him that the Officers of the Virginia Regiment had taken every precaution to put a stop to their men leaving their quarters. By this time, Gen. Wool and Staff, with a guard, had arrived, and thrown a line of sentries between the North Carolina Regiment and the others—and the disturbances ceased. Major Stokes, though very unwell, turned out and rendered every assistance to the Col. in command. Lieut. Col. Fagg was extremely ill the whole night, and could not get out. Officers of the Virginia Regiment also made generous offers to support the Colonel, if needed, and assured him that that was a common feeling among the Officers of that Regiment. Of his own Company Officers, then in camp, only three made any tender of active assistance; and the Lieutenant who was ordered to bring the twenty men, failed to do so.

Quiet prevailed the remainder of the night, and since. On the next morning, a paper signed by most of the Company Officers of the Regiment, then in camp, was sent to the Colonel, stating, in substance, that the signers, "believing it to be necessary for the quiet and harmony of the Regiment," request the surrender of his commission. The Adjutant, Lieut. Singleton, refused to receive this paper, and it was sent to the Colonel by a private soldier. He received it with surprise, and immediately laid it before Gen. Wool, without comment. Upon which, the General forthwith issued an order, dismissing from the service the two Officers most prominent in signing; also, dismissing with dishonor, the Virginia private who was wounded in the hand, and one in Company A, who belonged to the same detachment with the unfortunate Bradley, and who had gone from his own Company to that in which he was originally recruited, and dissuaded the men there from turning out as guards, swearing that there was not a man in his Company who would turn out.

On the day following, the greater number of the Officers who had signed the paper above referred to, severally tendered their resignations, each assigning as the reason, that he "was unwilling to sanction by his silence, the imputation cast upon him, in common with others, in connexion with the unfortunate occurrence of the 15th of August." These were handed by the Colonel to Gen. Cushing. The resigning Officers were sent for by Gen. Wool, and after a conference with him, are understood to have withdrawn their resignations, and consented to strike their names from the other paper. Several of these Officers subsequently communicated with the Colonel in regard to the paper in question, and explanations took place, re-establishing their kind relations. We trust that long ere this, the same is the case with all; and that our regiment, heretofore distinguished for order and discipline, will soon recover from this temporary cloud. Capt. Henry's Company was not in camp, at these occurrences, and Capts. Price and Williamson and Lieut. Tatham, were absent on recruiting service. Gen. Wool has ordered a separation of the North Carolina from the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments, and they were encamped, at the last advices, five miles apart.

Gen. Wool approved entirely of the course of Col. Paine, throughout the mutiny. But the Colonel requested a Court of Inquiry, which was ordered to be composed of Gen. Cushing and Col. Hamtramck. But the latter Officer having been taken ill, and before his recovery, the former being ordered to Gen. Scott's command, the Court did not sit. We hope, however, that another will be constituted, at the earliest day practicable. We learn that Gens. Cushing and Wool made diligent inquiry for causes of complaint against Col. Paine, but could hear of nothing except "austerity of manner." Whatever other causes may have existed, of which, being ignorant, we say nothing, none in our opinion could justify the outrages attempted upon the order of his camp and personal safety; and if he had submitted to the insult and violence so repeatedly offered to him, without quelling the mutiny, he would have been unworthy of the command he holds. Military law defines the powers of the Officer as well as the duty of the Soldier; and in case of violation by either, tribunals are provided to give redress. Lawless violence, neither in Military nor civil life, can be a justifiable remedy. If it were presumed that the Colonel was disposed to put himself above the law, an appeal was only needed to Gen. Wool, an officer not more distinguished by the blood he has shed for his country and his brilliant services in the field, than by his exact knowledge of the discipline and customs of our armies in all situations for more than 30 years.

It is very evident from the above statement, that our troops would not have been involved in this unfortunate affair, and that it would not have occurred, but for the repeated intrusions into their camp by soldiers of other Regiments, in defiance of order, for purposes of disturbance. We deeply lament that it did occur, and hope that with their separation to themselves, and the return of quiet, perfect harmony has been restored.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA.

THE GRAVE—WHERE SLEEP BOTH SIRE AND SON.

A TRUE TALE OF YELLOW FEVER.

When the last call for volunteers was made on Indiana, Edgar Derwin was the first to enrol his name. He was a daring, intrepid, athletic youth, knowing no fear, a patriot by intuition, endowed with all man's most ennobling feelings, though manhood's threshold he had not yet crossed. His father, fast verging to life's winter, heard his purpose with silent approval; in truth, he felt a secret satisfactory pride at the patriotism so promptly evinced by his son. Not so his mother; she looked to him as the prop of her declining years, and a presentiment audibly whispered to her that he was about to leave her never to return. She interposed no obstacle to his resolve, though the tears that coursed down her furrowed cheeks, as she embraced and blessed him when leaving, too plainly told how acutely painful to her was the separation.

Young Derwin had got no further than Matamoras with his regiment, when he was seized with a severe fit of sickness. Being unable to proceed, he was placed in a hospital; his regiment marched on. The captain of the company to which young Derwin belonged, lost no time in informing his father of his son's illness, telling him at the same time he need entertain no apprehensions for his life, as his recovery might be pronounced certain. This assurance notwithstanding, that letter when it reached the quiet western home of the sick young soldier, proved to his fond parents a missive surcharged with sorrow. The first burst of grief over, old Derwin, prompted by the instincts of parental affection, concluded that duty to his child lying in a sick country—perhaps in a grave made by strange hands—required more than unavailing tears. He brushed them away, and ere the early rays of the next morning's sun gilded the roof of his humble log cabin, he departed to seek in Mexico the son he so much loved—to succor him if alive, and if dead to transmit his corpse where it would mingle with his native clay, and where he and his stricken wife might in death lay beside it.

He speeded on without impediment until he reached this city, and while here, waiting for a conveyance down to the Brasos, it pleased Providence to afflict him with the yellow fever. From the boarding house where he was staying he was sent to the Charity Hospital, which he entered on the Wednesday of last week.—His case was a severe one; it unsettled his reason. All the imaginings of his fevered brain had reference to his son. At one time he witnessed him in battle doing deeds of mighty daring, and he cheered him on. At another time, he was a manacled captive in a prison dungeon, and he would offer a large sum for his ransom. Again, he would call on the Mexicans not to desecrate his grave.

Skilful medical aid and the watchful nursing of the Sisters of Charity carried him through the most violent stage of the disease; if they did not snatch him from death's door, they at least prevented him from stepping over it. Thus was his reason restored, himself lingering on the confines of an eternity as it were, when about noon on Monday an emaciated youth was carried into the same ward and placed in the bed beside him. His glazed eyes gazed on the young emaciated patient with intense anxiety. He tremblingly looked and looked, until it might well be said he looked his life away. He sprang from his bed; with a convulsive grasp he clutched the small paper label which the porter had just placed at the bed's head of the recently arrived young patient; opening it in his tremulous hand, he read—"*Edgar Derwin, Jr., Indiana.*" "My son," he said; and no more did he say, for as he uttered the phrase, he fell and expired.

Young Derwin, who on account of his sickness had been discharged, was on his return home, when he too was taken by the epidemic, and hence the painfully singular coincidence of this meeting between father and son, and its tragic termination. He soon, though not immediately, recognised his father. The scene was too much for his already shattered constitution. Before the bell of the cathedral tolled twelve that night he was a corpse. They now, though not at their homestead in Indiana, sleep where the mournful cypress and the death-burdened north wind chant the last requiem over the stranger's grave.

Yankee Enterprise.—Among the first Americans who entered Vera Cruz, on the cessation of hostilities, was the owner of a small schooner from "down east," then anchored off the harbor. He might be seen making his way with breathless haste to one of the best hotels in the city, upon entering which he vociferated for the "landlord!" That important personage obeyed the call on the instant, but in evident trepidation, as a matter of course; when the Yankee, in a sharp accent, which conveyed the idea to the *uninitiated* Mexican that his safety was in implicit acquiescence, thus accosted him. "I want this establishment, house, lot, furniture and every thing as it stands. What 'll ye take for it?" The Mexican, happy to be permitted the privilege of naming a price at all for property which he supposed to be at the mercy of the enemy, named so much as he judged he wanted to put a respectable distance between him and "los Yankees." "It's a bargain!" shouted the down-easter, as he commenced shelling out the money. "And now my friend, (he added,) what is the least possible time it will take you to c'ear out?" He was told that half an hour would suffice. And in half an hour, accordingly, our friend, the Yankee, was mixing juleps and otherwise ministering to the comfort and accommodation of his countrymen in particular and the public in general.

Norfolk Herald.

The Lexington (Ky.) Reporter of the 18th instant says: "Mr. Clay returned to Ashland from his late visit to the Virginia Springs and Cape May on Saturday last. His friends will be gratified to learn that he is in the enjoyment of excellent health."

There is this difference between happiness and wisdom. He that thinks himself the happiest man is really so; but he that thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

By the Charleston Courier's Express.

Late and Very Important from Mexico.

HOSTILITIES RE-COMMENCED.

Another Battle, and the Americans Victorious.

GEN. WORTH WOUNDED.

OFFICE OF THE HERALD & TRIBUNE,
Mobile, (Saturday Morning,) Sept. 25.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The brig *Osceola*, Capt. Smith, arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 21st instant, within five days from Vera Cruz. We are indebted to a passenger from Pensacola for a Vera Cruz "Sun of Anahuac" of the 16th, and also for a letter from Pensacola. All the news they contain is published below. Verbally we are informed that there had also been a revolt at Puebla, and that Scott there and in the city of Mexico had lost at least two thousand men.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Armistice concluded—Hostilities recommenced—Propositions of Mr. Trist—Letter of Santa Anna to Gen. Scott—Four regiments of the Mexican army completely routed by a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's forces.

The following letter received from our correspondent is so interesting to the public that we hasten to give it to our subscribers. It contains all the news that was received yesterday from Mexico.

As we had already announced, hostilities re-commenced on the 8th in the evening, and Gen. Scott's troops on that very evening had given a brush to the best of the Mexican troops.

This letter came by the way of Orizaba, and was sent there by our "wide awake" correspondent, through a private friend, who himself addressed us a few lines to tell us that an express had arrived at Atlixco on his way to Oajaca—that this express had been sent by Gen. Leon of the Mexican army, who commanded the Mexican forces in the action spoken of in the letter which follows:

PUEBLA, Sept. 11, 1847.

My Dear Sun: I did not think that you ever arrived among us, but to my great astonishment I saw you in the hands of our mutual friend W****

I promised you before I left Vera Cruz two months ago, that I would, from time to time, if I was fortunate enough to get news, drop you a few words on a sheet of bad paper, and the occasion has never offered itself with more encouragement than at present, and I hope these few lines will be victoriously passed through the chaparal, musquitoes, &c., and what is worse (though not so bold) the guerrilleros of Cerro Gordo, Puento National, and all the *Montes* and hiding places of these desperate men. * * * Letters arrived here from Atlixio, stating that an express had arrived there on his way to Oajaco, sent by Gen. Leon, and that the said express had brought letters from Mexico dated the 9th instant.

These letters state that the proposition made by Mr. Trist was rejected, or, at least, one portion of them, and that hostilities had re-commenced on the 8th in the afternoon, and that a battle had been fought on that evening by a few hundred men of Scott's army against four of the picked out regiments of the Mexican army—(the 11th regiment of the line, the 3d and 4th regiments of light infantry, and one regiment of the National Guard—all commanded by General Leon)—that the enemy's forces had been badly used up, and that their loss exceeded two thousand five hundred.

The letters say that Mr. Trist's propositions are these:

That the citizens of the United States would not have anything to claim from Mexico for damages occasioned by this war:

That the United States would have the privilege of establishing two factories in upper California for eight years; and that the Mexican Government could, after this time, if it chose, renew this article of the treaty:

This was accepted.

Then Mr. Trist, unclothing himself of his official powers, remarked to the Mexican commissioners that he thought it would be much better for Mexico to cede the whole of Upper California to the United States, for which that Government would certainly pay fifteen or twenty millions of dollars.

This would probably be agreed upon, if the following article had met with the assent of the Mexicans.

That the Texian boundary line would run along from the mouth of the Rio Grande, in the left side, to the right side of the Rio Gila.

But this last proposition was rejected. The Mexicans would not yield one inch of ground the other side of the Nueces.

Mr. Trist then asked 45 days, as he said he was not authorized to accept such a proposition, but the Mexicans replied they would give but five days and no more.

On the fifth day (the 7th) a letter was written by Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, accusing him of breaking the armistice, on some trifling pretexts.

Gen. Scott answered, making similar charges.

On the 8th, in the afternoon, a body of a few hundred men of Gen. Scott's were sent to attack Chapultepec. They encountered a large force of the enemy's best troops there, and a terrible fight ensued, in which the Mexicans got, as usual, a good threshing. Gen. Leon, who commanded the Mexicans, was wounded, and Gen. Balderas, of the National Guards, was killed.

The smaller number of the Americans, who, the Mexican letters say, (to use their own expression) "have fought like devils," retired to Tacubaya, leaving five wagons behind them. Some of these had no wheels, while others no horses.

The loss on the part of the Americans is said to be very small comparatively.

A proclamation, (or manifesto, as they call it) was issued by Gen Herrera, Governor of the city of Mexico, recommending to the citizens, men, women and children, to collect stones and carry them to the roofs of houses, and from there throw them at the Americans if they entered the city.

The Sun, of the 16th, says: "Troops have been arriving in great numbers from the Brazos for the last five or six days, and we do not doubt that within five or six days more, there will be from two to three thousand men ready to march in the interior."

A LATER EXTRA FROM MOBILE.

Register & Journal Extra,
Mobile, Sept. 25—11 A. M.

General Scott in the City of Mexico.

Pensacola, Sept. 24.

A merchant brig arrived here this morning, 5½ days from Vera Cruz, with despatches for the War and Navy Departments of the utmost importance. The news has cast a gloom over the countenances of our whole community, because of its unfavorable tenor.

The captain informs us that he was hurried off so unexpectedly and with such despatch, that he was unable to gather the full particulars in detail. The sum and substance of the news is this:

Mr. Trist proposed that no further indemnity of our citizens should be demanded from the Mexican government. Agreed to. Our citizens should be allowed the privilege of establishing two factories [i. e. posts for the transaction of American business] in California, for a given period.—Agreed to. That the Rio Grande should be the line. Not agreed to.

But the Mexican commissioners proposed the Nueces, to which Mr. Trist replied that he had no authority for making that the line, and required forty days to hear from his Government upon the subject, but only five days was allowed him. By way of a concluding proposition Mr. Trist proposed the annexation of New California, for which the Government of the U. States was willing to pay some fifteen or more millions of dollars, not agreed to.—The next followed a letter from Santa Anna to Gen. Scott, complaining of his having broken the Armistice, to which Scott replied, accusing him of the same thing. Of course hostilities recommenced, and on the 9th inst., a portion of Worth's division encountered a large Mexican force at a little place near the city, and gave them "beans," his own loss comparatively trifling, while that of the Mexicans was very great. On the 10th there were other engagements, our forces proving victorious in every struggle.

On the 11th, which is the latest accounts we have, Gen. Scott had got into the city, occupying only two streets, which commanded the Plaza, and the two armies were contending for victory. Scott's loss is said to be 3000 since his departure from Puebla, and strong fears are entertained for his safety—beset in his rear by Paredes with a strong force, while his front is menaced by overwhelming numbers under Santa Anna.

'Tis to be hoped that the accounts brought by this arrival are greatly exaggerated, though this seems to be pretty well corroborated by the Vera Cruz papers, containing letters from the scene of action.

The day this brig sailed, reinforcements to the number of 2000, under Gen. Lane, had arrived in Vera Cruz, and made not a moment's delay in setting out for the city of Mexico. Other reinforcements now hourly expected at Vera Cruz, but the prevalence of a "norther," which had lasted some four or five days, was thought to delay their coming.

I forgot to mention, in speaking of the fights, that it is reported that the gallant Worth was seriously wounded. No other name is mentioned among the sufferers, but from the numbers reported to have been killed we shall doubtless ere long hear the names of many whom we would regret to lose, and whose loss the country would sensibly feel.

The fever had entirely abated at Vera Cruz since the "norther" set in, but the squadron is still suffering severely—deaths occurring daily, and new cases hourly reported. Out of the sick, about 200, brought to our hospital by the Mississippi and Decatur, not a single death has occurred.

The captain who brought the news, follows this with despatches for the Picayune office from Mr. Kendall, which no doubt will give the full particulars of the fights.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 26.

IMPORTANT FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

Another Battle and another Victory.

The Armistice Terminated—Battle of the Mill del Rey—Reported Repulse of our Army with a Heavy Loss—Rumors of the Deaths of Gens. Smith, Worth and Pillow—Battle of Chapultepec—Great American Victory—Our Troops take Possession of the Capital—Gens. Bravo and Leon Killed and Santa Anna Wounded.

The steamship Jas. L. Day, Capt. O'Grady, arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the evening of the 21st inst., bringing intelligence of the greatest importance.

The last letter from Mr. Kendall is dated the 5th inst., and our file of the *Diario del Gobierno* does not come down later than the 4th, but the *Arco Iris* of Vera Cruz has a letter from the city of Mexico dated the 10th inst., together with extracts from the *Diario* and the *Boletin of Atlisco* of the 12th. A perusal of Mr. Kendall's letters will show that a feeling of hostility was growing with the people of the capital as early even as the 30th of last month, and the Congress of the State of Mexico in session at Toluca had declared against peace. Notwithstanding repeated belligerent demonstrations by the enemy, and a positive violation of the armistice in our wagons not being permitted by the mob to enter the city for provisions, negotiations were still pending to as late a date as the 6th. The *Arco Iris* received letters from Mexico under date of the 9th, stating that on the 7th the Mexican commissioners declared that the propositions made by Mr. Trist were inadmissible, in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna convoked a council of generals, who decided that notice should be given immediately to Gen. Scott that the armistice was at an end, and appointed the 9th for the recommencement of hostilities.

On the 6th Gen. Scott addressed from Tacubaya the following note to Santa Anna:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UNITED STATES,
September 6, 1847.

To his Excellency the President and General-in-Chief of the Republic of Mexico:

The 7th and 12th articles of the armistice or military convention which I had the honor of ratifying and exchanging with your Excellency on the 24th ult. stipulate that the army under my command shall have the privilege of obtaining supplies from the city of Mexico. There were repeated violations of these articles soon after the armistice was signed, and I have now good reasons for believing that within the last twenty-four hours, if not before, the 3d article of the same convention was also violated by the same parties.—These direct breaches of good faith give to this army a full right to commence hostilities against Mexico without giving any notice. However, I will give the necessary time for an explanation, satisfaction, or reparation. If these are not given I hereby formally notify you that if I do not receive the most complete satisfaction on all these points before 12 o'clock to-morrow I shall consider the armistice as terminated from that hour.

I have the honor to be your Excellency's obed't servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

To this Santa Anna made the following reply:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MEXICAN REPUBLIC, MEXICO, Sept. 6, 1847.

To His Excellency Gen. Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the U. States:

SIR: By the note of your Excellency under this date I learn, with surprise, that you consider that the civil and military authorities of Mexico have violated articles 7, 12 and 3 of the armistice which I concluded with your Excellency on the 24th of last month.

The civil and military authorities of Mexico have not obstructed the passage of provisions for the American army; and if at times their transmission has been retarded, it has been owing to the imprudence of the American agents, who, without having a previous understanding with the proper authorities, gave occasion for popular outbreaks, which it has cost the Mexican Government much trouble to repress. Last night and the night before the escorts for the provision train were ready to start, and were only detained because Mr. Hargous, the agent, desired it. The orders given to suspend the intercourse between the two armies were addressed to private individuals, and not to the agents of the army of the United States, and were intended purposely to expedite the transmission of provisions to the army, and to confine the intercourse to that object exclusively. In return for this conduct your Excellency has prevented the owners or managers of the grain mills in the vicinity of the city from furnishing any flour to the city, which is a true breach of the good faith your Excellency had pledged me.

It is false that any new work or fortification has been undertaken, because one or two repairs have only served to place them in the same condition they were in on the day the armistice was entered into, accident or the convenience of the moment having caused the destruction of the then existing works. You have had early notice of the establishment of the battery covered with the mud walls of the house of Garry, in this city, and did not remonstrate, because the peace of two great Republics could not be made to depend upon things grave in themselves, but of little value compared to the result in which all the friends of humanity and of the prosperity of the American continent take so great an interest.

It is not without great grief and even indignation that I have received communications from the cities and villages occupied by the army of your Excellency, in relation to the violation of the temples consecrated to the worship of God; to the plunder of the sacred vases, and to the profanation of the images venerated by the Mexican people. Profoundly have I been affected by the complaints of fathers and husbands, of the violence offered to their daughters and wives; and these same cities and villages have been sacked not only in violation of the armistice, but of the sacred principles proclaimed and respected by civilized nations. I have observed silence to the present moment, in order not to obstruct the progress of negotiations which held out the hope of terminating a scandalous war, and one which your Excellency has characterized so justly as unnatural. But I shall desist offering apologies, because I cannot be blind to the truth that the true cause of the threats of renewing hostilities, contained in the note of your Excellency, is that I have not been willing to sign a treaty which would lessen considerably the territory of the Republic, and not only the territory of the Republic but that dignity and integrity which all nations defend to the last extremity. And if these considerations have not the same weight in the mind of your Excellency, the responsibility before the world, who can easily distinguish on whose side is moderation and justice, will fall upon you.

I flatter myself that your Excellency will be convinced, on calm reflection, of the weight of my reasons. But, if by misfortune, you should seek only a pretext to deprive the first city of the American continent of an opportunity to free the unarmed population of the horrors of war, there will be left me no other means of salvation, but to repel force by force, with the decision and energy which my high obligations impose upon me.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency's humble servant,
ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.

The Mexican Diario of the 4th did not attempt to palliate the breach of the armistice by the breaking open of Mr Hargous's Store, but said, "This act, and the excitement manifested when the wagons of the enemy were seen coming into our city to be laden with provisions, make us believe that, in case hostilities recommence, the people will rise in mass for the defence of the capital, and with the same patriotic ardor of which they have given proofs in times past. And who can vanquish 40,000 or 50,000 valiant men (*valientes*) armed with knives or daggers, or even with sticks and stones, decided to die defending the rights most dear to them—their independence, their religion, their families and their home?"

On the 7th, Gen. Herrera, as commandant of the city of Mexico, addressed the clergy, exhorting them to exert all their influence to incite the people to arm themselves and prepare to resist the American army.

Following up events—as closely as the somewhat disconnected accounts will permit—in the order in which they occurred, we find that on the 8th, Gen. Scott attacked the Mill del Rey, or King's Mill, in the immediate vicinity of Chapultepec, and according to the *Diario del Gobierno* and the *Boletin*, published at Atlisco, our army was repulsed after a severe conflict, in which we lost about 400 in killed and from 600 to 700 in wounded, and fell back upon Tacubaya. We give below a translation of the *Boletin's* description of the engagement; premising, that the reader will bear in mind it is Mexican, and is, in all probability, a great exaggeration, if not an entire misrepresentation. It is from an extra of the *Boletin*, issued on the 9th inst.:

At half past 5 this morning [the 8th] the fire commenced on the two flanks of Chapultepec.—The left was resting on the mill of El Rey, close to the forest of Chapultepec. This point was commanded by Gen. Leon, and under his order were the battalion of Mina, whose colonel was the patriotic and valiant Balderas, and the battalions Union and La Patria, of Oaxaca, in one of which were included the companies of Puebla, also a body from Queretaro and some other—all composing the National Guard. The right flank rested on the house of Mata, at the distance of a quarter of a league from Chapultepec, and occupied by 1500 of the regular army, commanded by Gen. Perez. The enemy in two columns, with his usual daring, attacked these points—first with artillery, and at a quarter to 6 with a rapid fire of musketry. Gen. Perez sustained the fire very well for about an hour, when, for causes at present unknown, he retired with his forces, although he had not lost ten men. The retreat must have been fatal for Mexico, if, fortunately, Gen. Leon and his brigade had not shown prodigies of valor. Twice he repulsed the column that attacked him, and in the second he sallied from his position to recover the artillery Gen. Perez had lost; but then he received a mortal wound, and a few moments afterwards the valiant Balderas was also wounded and died on the field. The enemy with additional forces again charged and took possession of the mill. Twice he was dislodged, but on his retaking it the third time it was found impossible to bring our troops to the charge.

In spite of these two advantages which they had gained in their endeavor to attack Chapultepec, they could not effect a farther advance, which may be owing to their being intimidated by the resistance of our forces and the considerable loss they had suffered. The result was, that at 9 o'clock in the morning the fire of small arms had nearly ceased, and they were seen employed in collecting their killed and wounded. At 11 o'clock the enemy commenced a retrograde movement, and by 2 in the afternoon he withdrew all his forces to Tacubaya, abandoning the two posts he had occupied and blowing up the house of Mata, although some say it was set on fire by a bomb fired from Chapultepec. It is believed that Gen. Twiggs and Pierce directed the attack, and that they put in motion about 8000 men. It is said that the fire was more intense and brisk than at Churubusco. It is impossible to ascertain the loss on either side. Ours does not amount to [illegible] killed and 250 wounded. There are few [illegible] nearly all not killed or wounded returning to Chapultepec. The enemy, according to the confession of an Irishman who came over to us this evening, carried off 400 dead and 600 or 700 wounded. We have to lament the loss of Gen. Leon, since dead; that of Col. Balderas, of the valiant Cols. Huerta and Gelati, and of the [illegible] ed Capt. Mateos, of Puebla, who conducted himself like a hero.

If the cavalry had taken the position assigned to them at 4 o'clock in the morning by order of Gen. Santa Anna, and if above all they had made the charge which was ordered at the moment that the enemy attacked the mill of El Rey, and fled flying precipitately, the action would have terminated early and the triumph have been complete.

One of the enemy's guerrillas, who [illegible] Scott, was made a prisoner and shot on the spot.

From the Diario del Gobierno.

At half past 4 o'clock this morning the Americans attacked the position of the [illegible] close to the fortress of Chapultepec. Its numerous and brave columns were [illegible] three times by our valiant soldiers, who [illegible] gave brilliant proofs of their patriotism and bravery. More than a thousand of the enemy [illegible] ed on the field of battle, and our loss has been less than one half [illegible]. We lament the death of the gallant [illegible] Balderas, and Gen. Don Antonio [illegible] wounded, together with several [illegible] ed chiefs and officers.

The "traitor," Santa Anna [illegible] son the column, which forced the [illegible] retreat, taking with them [illegible] viction that it is only through [illegible] they can penetrate the city of Mexico [illegible] at all events they will there find [illegible]

We translate the subjoined letter from Jalapa to the *Arco Iris*, without vouching for its correctness:

When Gen. Perez abandoned the [illegible] a bomb discharged from Chapultepec [illegible] the ammunition wagons of the enemy [illegible] of the mill, causing four of them [illegible] which 300 Americans are said to [illegible] up, (*volaron*) including Gen. W[illegible] ing to the account, had not been [illegible] the next day at Tacubaya.

The next accounts we have from the capital come in a letter to the [illegible] dated the 10th inst. We subjoin a translation of it:

MEXICO, Sept [illegible]

My Esteemed Friend: The [illegible] ed without an attack. At [illegible] alarm was created by the [illegible] columns and two guerrillas [illegible] seen on the causeway of Piedad [illegible] were exchanged and the enemy [illegible] cording to all appearances we [illegible] to-morrow at three points, as the enemy [illegible] the night, has been receiving [illegible] means of ambulances. The [illegible] taken $2,000 which we [illegible] mercial house to the camp of the enemy. Gen. Smith has expired, and [illegible] slip you will see that the Americans [illegible] cruelly assassinated the [illegible] were taken at the battle of Contreras.

In addition, we find the subjoined extract from the *Boletin de Atlixco*, giving intelligence from the capital to the date of the 11th and 12th inst., which gives a continued narrative of the operations of the two armies:

MEXICO, Sept. [illegible]

My Esteemed Friend:—In [illegible] sent you last night I stated [illegible] we were surprised, as it did not [illegible] pected to be attacked. The [illegible] ing until 3 o'clock in the morning, when the alarm bell was rung and it was [illegible] there was firing of artillery at [illegible] San Antonio Abad. In [illegible] ed by the approach of a force of [illegible] alry, which took position on the [illegible] moving from that village towards [illegible] there a skirmish with a party of [illegible] place, in which a captain and several [illegible] diers were killed and some twenty of the enemy wounded with the lance.

In San Antonio Abad the enemy fired [illegible] to eight bombs, of which but one [illegible] without exploding. The others we saw burst in the [illegible] We then gave them several shots, well directed [illegible] of which fell within the very hermitage, [illegible] great dust in consequence of which the [illegible] did not fire more than three or four shots [illegible] o'clock.

It is said that to-morrow they will open [illegible] 40 pieces on the batteries of "garitas,"—[illegible] are the places in the immediate vicinity of [illegible] at which the revenue is collected.—[illegible] haps bombard the cities from these points [illegible] in the neighborhood of the small village of [illegible] which I have no doubt they will do, attacking [illegible] any one of the garitas, particularly the one of San Antonio Abad, which is the most advanced, being in a straight line with Palacio, which is near [illegible] a parallel with the batteries of the enemy and takes them in flank.

It appears that the enemy is convinced of the impossibility of reducing the capital by any other means, because there is no doubt that he has lost 900 to 1000 men, who were placed *hors de combat* by the action of the 8th, and among them 57 officers, and 3 colonels killed and 1 colonel wounded. It appears that the death of Gen Pillow is uncertain.

In compensation for this loss, or whatever you like, they hung yesterday at San Angel all the prisoners of the Legion of St Patrick they took at Churubusco, when all the world thought they would have been spared capital punishment. They have expelled from their houses all the inhabitants of the village of Mixcoac, in order to establish there their hospitals and head quarters.

Last night a parcel of men started to work at the fortification at the call of the justices of the peace, animated by the most lively feelings.

Sept. 12.—At 5 o'clock in the morning the [illegible] awoke us by the announcement of an alarm. The batteries of San Antonio Abad and the corresponding battery of the enemy opened a fire upon each other. We have seen discharged by the enemy a multitude of bombs, the greater number of which burst in the air and long before they reached our trenches. At the same hour a firing commenced at Chapultepec, on the right side of which and at the mountains, whence came the attack, at a short distance from the enemy, are stationed our forces of cavalry and infantry, who are watching the enemy.

We opened, at half after 6, from the battery of the garita of Belen, or it may be from that starting from the end of Paseo Nuevo, which is situated in the angle formed by the causeway leading to the villages of La Piedad and Tacubaya. But where the enemy directed all his efforts appears to be the garita of San Antonio Abad. The servant is at the door; I must close—the alarm-bell still continues to ring.

This brings us to the 12th, but at what hour of the day the letter was closed we are not informed. Of the eventful *denoument* we have only a brief account, but sufficient to assure us that our arms have achieved a brilliant triumph and that our army is "revelling in the halls of the Montezumas." The only reliable account we have of the last struggle before the capital is in a letter addressed to Mr. Dimond, our Collector at Vera Cruz, from Orizaba, which will be found below. Our correspondent at Vera Cruz vouches for its accuracy, and we have reason to believe it is from the same source as was the letter giving the first and a correct account of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco.

ORIZABA, Sept 19, 1847.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that an express arived here this evening from Mexico, which brings the intelligence that Gen Scott was in the city of Mexico; that on the 13th the American troops took Chapultepec and the citadel, and went into the city that night. Gen. Bravo was killed, and Gen. Santa Anna was wounded in

had [illegible] with the remainder of his which had suffered much, to Guadalupe.
Your friend, &c.
To F. M. Dimond, Esq., Collector, Vera Cruz.

A letter from a credible source confirms at is said in the above, and only dis with it in stating that the city was by assault on the 14th. The Sun huac has it that on the 13th the s and works of Chapultepec were that on the 14th and 15th the city mbarded, and that a part of our ar on the morning of the 16th, ance remaining at Chapultepec. As we have already stated, however, we no reliance on any of these reports that of the correspondent of Mr. [illegible]

As to our loss before the army entered we have nothing authentic. We w victory has not been achieved great loss of life. The Mexican es show that active hostilities com on the 8th, and were continued or less activity until our army ssession of the city. A passenger James L. Day informs us that it ported among the Mexicans at Vera we lost 1700 men in killed and d, but he could trace it to no au source. Another passenger esti Gen. Scott's loss at from one-fourth third of his army, in killed and unded, but upon what data he bases ulation we cannot learn, and are in to think it is purely conjecture.

We come now to what our readers have for with great anxiety—the basis on which Mr. Trist and the Mexicans [illegible]. It will be seen that [illegible] there was no real on the part of the Mexicans to [illegible]. In fact it is not saying to assert that their propositions [illegible] in the extreme, and origi [illegible] deception, the only mo [illegible] actuated them being to obtain time to strengthen them renewed conflict.

[illegible] gives only an outline of [illegible] on each side. Mr. Trist

[illegible] and lasting peace: A liberation of war on both sides: A to Mexico of a territory artifi property:—except that the should be the middle of the from its mouth to where it line of New Mexico; west to the longitude of of New Mexico, at the of the same; thence to to the longitude of the nor New Mexico, until it is inter arm of the Rio Gila; said river Gila until it the river Colorado; thence the middle of the to the Pacific Ocean.— give the U. S. the whole of and both the Cal relinquishment of this immense ry, and of the right stipu free of tax, produce the Isthmus of Tehuantepec the Atlantic and Pacific O U. S. a all claim for the agree to pay all claims citizens against Mexico, and [illegible] The sum not spec is all that is material in Mr. sition.

Mexican commissioners presented [illegible] It ex for firm and lasting peace: the release of all prisoners: to Mexico of all the forts, and artillery, taken by the U. S. during the war: The dividing line to the River Nueces, from its mouth to its thence a straight line to the actual of New Mexico, in the east south thence east north and west of New Mexico to 37, then with that the Pacific [This would rein Mexico all she ever claimed, ex Texas.] Mexico not to found any establishment or colony between the Grande and the Nueces: For this ces territory to the U. S. (that is, giv Texas) the U. S. to pay Mexico and to release her from all claims citizens: Stipulates that the Catho and property shall be respected territory, (i. e. Texas:) and land by Mexico previous to this to be confirmed: The U. S. to bind solemnly, not to admit hereafter the of any Mexican territory: A goods now in Mexican ports to to Mexico, or be confiscated:— ally, the U. S. to satisfy the claims citizens for the damage the A troops have done them!!

These extraordinary propositions show Mexicans had no idea of peace.

Lally's Train.—We regret to that our gallant young Townsman, William J. Clark, of the 12th Regi U. S. Infantry, has been severely in the leg, in one of the attacks by the guerrilla parties upon the under the command of Maj. Lally, to which Capt. Clark's Company be The train was more harrassed other, in consequence of the be that it had a large amount of specie. the enemy on the 10th, 12th, 15th, of August, and cut its way through every instance with a loss, in the ag of more than eighty men.— were killed and several of the afterwards died. Major Lally a ball, on the 19th, when near through his neck.

Raleigh Register.

Our Courier.—The courier despatched Mr. Kendall from near the city of to Vera Cruz narrowly escaped killed. On the route he was fired some of the Mexicans and received in his neck. He was then taken robbed of the little money in his pos After being a prisoner a few he succeeded in escaping, and, find made his way to Vera Cruz, he safely arrived.—*Picayune.*

The report of the death of Lieut. Whee of the 12th Infantry, was false. He arrived at Wilmington from Mexico.

FROM THE BRAZOS.—About 30 Mexican or robbers boldly entered Mier on the of the 7th ult. and carried off five wagons, goods to the amount of 25 or $30,000. place was garrisoned by a company of infan and one of cavalry. Next morning 30 dra and 15 citizens, under Lieut. Davidson in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans, defeated and recaptured the wagons. Six Mexicans and 1 American mortally wounded.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1847.

THE NEWS FROM MEXICO.—We give up our columns to the detail of the singularly interesting and exciting news from Mexico, of which we copy every paragraph of the least interest that has reached us. Our readers will of course give the deepest attention to it.

There is a report, brought to Wilmington by a passenger, that Gen. Scott had been driven from the city of Mexico.—This, although a possibility, when we consider the small amount of his force, is, we think, a misapprehension of the traveller. He probably misunderstood the news by the Jas. L. Day, which we publish.

But, it will be almost a miracle if Gen. Scott be able to stand his ground, with a force reduced by battle and sickness to probably 7 or 8000, against the whole nation, of eight millions of people, and in a city of 200,000, with every soul, men, women and children, excited to madness against him, and called on to fight, even with stones from the tops of the houses, in defence of their homes. We await the next accounts with the deepest anxiety, with hope, but also with apprehension.

It is plain that there is to be no peace. No one who will take the trouble to compare the proposals of Mr. Trist with those of the Mexicans, can for a moment hope for peace. We demand half her territory. She offers to cede us Texas, (which we already have without her consent,) on condition that we pay her a sum of money, pay the damages done her people, &c. &c. Her terms are such as only a conqueror should offer. The war then must go on. We must either hold military possession, or retire from her borders. The last seems to be out of the question. Where, then, is to be the end of the bloodshed and cost of this war? Who can tell?

The Washington "Union" says,—

> "The Armistice being thus ended, and hostilities recommenced, no one can mistake our duty or our policy. We must put forth all our strength. The administration have not relaxed for a moment, but they are sending on fresh reinforcements to Gen. Scott. He will soon have a formidable force under his banners. We must now change the character of the war. We must talk less of the exercise of humanity, less of the olive branch and less of armistices. We must bear down upon Mexico with all our force, and wage a war that is more like a war, and less like a peace. We must cause it to be more felt by Mexico, levy requisitions upon her, and make it her interest to sue for peace. In a word, we must go on, and the energies of the country are to be excited to a greater degree than ever."

The Mexican news, when received at N. York by Telegraph, was not generally credited, yet it caused a fall of 1 per cent. in U. S. stocks. The prospect of peace, and no more loans, had kept them up at a high price; but as the war is to go on, and much more money will be wanted, stocks will probably fall materially.

Col. Paine.—We have copied from the Register a long *authorized* account of the difficulties between this officer and his men. It will be seen that it fully sustains our supposition, that the presence of the Virginia and Mississippi Regiments, under the command of Col. Paine, was the immediate cause of this unfortunate state of things. Even that, however, might have failed, but for the instigations of Locofocoism at home.

It is reported, but we imagine without foundation, that Col. Paine has asked to be recalled, or to be permitted to resign.

The following, from the pen of a friend, expresses our sentiments:—

We have had frequent occasion to regret the disorganizing spirit of the Democratic Press. We have seen how readily it seizes upon the lowest pretences to bolster up its designs: how it forgets what is due to justice and integrity when seeking to create political capital: how studiously it invents schemes to affect the popular will, and panders to vulgar prejudices to gain an ignoble triumph. We have been peculiarly pained to witness the developement of this spirit in many matters that have arisen during the progress of the Mexican War. Claiming for its party the exclusive merit of patriotic motive, the Democratic party strenuously endeavors to inculcate the belief that the Whigs have done every thing in their power to prostrate the energies of the Government *and defeat its laudable efforts* to "extend the area of freedom." But upon examination it would seem that the patriotism of that party was dependent upon a contingency, and that an *investment of patriotism* was considered good or bad according to the amount of *spoils* produced. It was patriotic with some men in North Carolina to volunteer, so long as the hope of preferment was held out; but when that hope was taken away, the obligation of patriotism seemed removed, and some went even so far as to reconsider and make another investment of their patriotism. Gov. Graham had scarcely announced the appointment of the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel of the Regiment, when, ignorant of their qualifications, the Democratic Press denounced the appointment: at the same time, however, making no allusion but in terms of praise to the selected Major, and advocating, as based upon sound principle, the exceedingly strange, not to say mutinous conduct of Green W. Caldwell. And by way of rewarding their devotion to *party*, the great Commander-in-Chief, to whom belongs the express privilege of bestowing honors upon those who attend to his interests, has not given a single office in North Carolina out of the limits of his party.

Many are the reasons beside that have led us to the conclusion that the patriotism of the Democratic party is a one-sided patriotism, based upon self interest alone. Had their opposition to the appointment of officers in the N. C. Regiment originated in a true and genuine love of country, it would have ceased with the appointment; and every exertion would have been made to create harmonious feeling between the officers and soldiers. To the most common understanding such harmony is essentially requisite to ensure military success. But it only needed occasion to demonstrate the fact, that such opposition was not based upon the belief that the appointees were wanting in military skill, (for of this there was no evidence,) but that it had its origin and inception in political enmity. This circumstance is fully attested by the fact, that a portion of the Democratic Press has not scrupled to denounce the Colonel of the North Carolina Regiment for the late unhappy occurrence; ignorant at the same time of the true nature of the case, and in direct contravention of the approval of his conduct by the two commanding Generals. Not only so, but it would seem that some are even willing to sacrifice the dignity of the State, and the honor of the Regiment in this war, simply with the hope of effecting political capital. Else where is the necessity for studiously circulating pitiful slanders to the prejudice of the Colonel Commandant, thereby creating a wrong impression of his character at home, and destroying his influence in the Army? We must denounce this spirit as nothing less than the spirit of mobocracy.

In view of these things, we are led more urgently than ever to appeal to the Conservative party to frown down this repeated opposition to existing Order, based as it is upon a wretched willingness to sacrifice everything for the sake of political aggrandizement. The few restrictions that are placed by the law upon the exercise of freedom, are restrictions for the most part upon immoral or dangerous practices; practices detrimental in their influence and effect to private individuals or society at large. But the Law must be enforced that it may be respected. If this be true when said of the Civil authority, it is equally so in relation to Military Law. But if the conductors of the public Press, in their desire to appear advocates of enlarged freedom, denounce as unmerciful the execution of the Law, and publicly declare their unfeigned sympathy for such as violate its provisions, what can we anticipate but insubordination and mutiny?

The cry against Law and Order is fast becoming popular with that party. Let but one proclaim himself the zealous friend of extended liberty, and he is looked upon as an oracle of Democracy, whose words are dictated by the inspiration of genius.

We think that the Press should subserve a higher, a nobler end. To check, and not to stimulate to mutiny and rebellion, the bad passions of men: to frown down every violation of law; and to uphold both military and State officers in their efforts to put an end to insubordination and insurrection. In this way alone can the Press prove its devotion to true freedom,—its love of true principles,—its sacred regard for the Constitution.

Massachusetts.—The Whig State Convention has nominated Gov. Briggs and Lieut. Gov. Reed for re-election. They also nominated Mr. Webster as their choice for President; and appointed Rufus Choate and G. W. Bates as Delegates to the next National Convention.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention take strong ground against the Mexican War and the extension of Slavery. But, a resolution proposing that Massachusetts would support no men for President and Vice President but such as are known to be opposed to the extension of slavery, was rejected after a long debate.

Mr. Webster was present and spoke for an hour and a half, reviewing the *pretexts* for the war put forth by the Administration, and pointing out its real cause, the annexation of Texas. He said, "Unless the President shall make out a case, show Congress that no purpose of acquest on, no purpose not directly connected with the welfare of the Union, is the object and end of this war, *we ought to go against any more supplies to carry it on.* It is the duty of Representatives, if they believe a war is waged for improper purposes, to put an end to it." He was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. He had advocated its principle in 1838, and had never departed from it. "I never have, said he, *I never shall.* I never will *vote for any further annexation to this country, with a slave representation upon it or in it.*" And he added, "With the same firmness with which I would resist any augmentation of slavery, I shall not endanger the Constitution by interfering with slavery as it is established at present in the States."

The speech will make Mr. Webster more odious than heretofore at the South.

Gen. Pillow.—It is ascertained that most of the extracts from the letter of "Leonidas," lauditory of Gen Pillow, which we published last week, were spurious. But it is also ascertained, that the letter of Leonidas actually contained passages little if at all inferior to the spurious in *richness*.—One of the Locofoco Editors of the Delta is proven by the Picayune to have been guilty of the forgery.

Those who marked the forbearance with which we for a long period treated the insolent attacks of the Wilmington Commercial upon this town, will be edified by the following remarks from that paper of Friday last. One could almost fancy, with so much impudent assurance does the Editor of the Commercial write, that he had actually persuaded himself that he was telling the truth:—

> "The citizens of Wilmington have at all times desired that a better state of feeling should exist between them and their fellow-citizens of Fayetteville, than has heretofore prevailed, through the influence of *two* of the Editors of that place; and we are sure that they will all be ready to co-operate in any work that may promote the prosperity of the two places. We venture to hint, that Fayetteville would have been much more prosperous than at present, had not the *two* Editors continually exerted themselves to create ill-will between communities whose prosperity ought to be identical."

Our readers of last year, who read the extracts we then made from the Commercial, know very well who they were, that, with fiendish feelings, exerted themselves to produce ill-feeling between the two places.

"Major Jones."—We had the pleasure of some hours' conversation, last week, with the agreeable and gentlemanly author of "Major Jones's Courtship," "the Chronicles of Pineville," &c., and learned from him that he is now engaged in editing a large family paper called the "*Western Continent,*" at Baltimore. Besides the literary merit of a paper conducted by a gentleman of so much acknowledged talent, (and so much experience, too, for, though only a little turned of 30 years, he has been 11 years engaged in editing newspapers,) the "Western Continent" is especially worthy of the patronage of Southern people, as the only one of that class of papers which defends Southern institutions—and this it does with zeal and ability.

Subscriptions for it, (only $2,) will be received at this office, by Messrs. D. T. Newby and H. Donaldson, Agents for the Editor.

Worcester's Large Dictionary.—We have received from the Publishers, Messrs. Willkins, Carter & Co. of Boston, the above valuable work, a successful rival of Webster's, in many parts of the country. We ask the attention of literary men to it. It is on sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore.

Special Court.—Judge Bailey has ordered Special Terms of the Superior Courts in Granville, Orange, and Chatham, to be held respectively on the 5th Monday of November, the 2d Monday of December, and the 3d Monday of December.

New Cotton.—The first bale received here brought 12¼ cents. It was brought to market by Mr. McPhaul, of Robeson county.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road.—In the last Roanoke Republican, we find a notice of the re-opening of books for further subscription to this Road, and to effect its connection with the Raleigh and Gaston Road. The books to remain open till the 10th inst. An appeal is made to the people of that section to subscribe to so useful a work which will doubtless pay good profits.

DREADFUL MORTALITY.—The schooner Carolina arrived in port yesterday from Wilmington, (N. C.) under the sole management of the Captain and Mate. Two of her crew died from the river fever before leaving Cape Fear River, and a third at sea. The remainder were also attacked, by which they were rendered unfit for duty, and are not yet out of danger.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Trenton News says—"We understand that a portion of the men of the New Jersey Battalion, when required to go on board yesterday, to sail for the seat of war, mutinied and stoned the officers. This was owing to the treatment that Capt. Napton has received from the Colonel.—When our informant left, the riot had not been quelled."

Lieutenant Bryan.—Our gallant young townsman, Lieut. Francis T. Bryan, being on a visit to his parents and friends in this city, the occasion was improved, on Saturday night last, by the Committee charged with the duty, to present him with the sword voted to him by a public meeting of his fellow-citizens of Raleigh held some months since. The ceremony was performed in the Senate Chamber, in the presence of a large and brilliant assemblage—the sword having been presented by Duncan K. McRae, Esq. in an eloquent address, which was very neatly and appropriately responded to by Lt. B. The sword was made, under the direction of C. B. Root, Esq., by N. P. Ames, of Cabotsville, Mass.—is a splendid specimen of rich and beautiful workmanship—and bears the following inscription: "Lieut. Francis T. Bryan—Presented by his fellow-citizens of Raleigh N. C. for his gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Buena Vista."—*Raleigh Star.*

Dr. William D. Cowan, of Wilmington, has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in the regular Army.—*Wil. Chronicle.*

Clerk and Master in Equity.—Maurice Q. Waddell, Esq. has been appointed by His Honor, Judge Bailey, Clerk and Master in Equity for this county, vice Joseph Ramsey, Esq., deceased.

Pittsborough Communicator.

The Vice President and the Revenue.—According to the Pittsburg Gazette, Mr. Dallas stated that the Revenue for the three first quarters amounted to $26,000,000! To produce this sum, an importation of $145,000,000 was necessary, allowing the valuation to have been entirely fair. As, however, it was incontestibly shown by Mr. Webster, that immense frauds would be inevitably practiced under the *ad valorem* system, we have not the least doubt that it reached 160 or 170,000,000! From the same authority we learn that the revenue, for the entire year, ending on the first of December, will be $36,000,000. This would suppose an importation of $200,000,000, if all is fair at the custom-house. Making allowance for frauds, we have no doubt it will require at least $220,000,000 importation to produce that sum. We have made our calculations on the supposition that the tariff of 1846 averaged eighteen per cent. We have heard that it certainly does not exceed that estimate.

Now, if, with the assistance of the famine in Europe, which, according to an estimate presented by us the other day, swept out of our ports, within one year, forty-five millions which would never have gone but for its existence, the exports were kept up with the imports and nothing more, it is pretty evident that when this demand shall have ceased, we shall have this forty-five millions against us. If, as the Union asserts, the Revenue be still progressing, that is, if the importation be growing in amount every quarter, we see not how it is possible to avoid a balance against this country, by the first of December, 1848, of at least $50,000,000.

Richmond Whig.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN COLLEGES.

The Carlisle, Pa. Herald contains a list of the Faculty of Dickinson College in that place, among whom we recognize the name of the Rev. John McClintock, A. M., Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages and Literature. This Mr. McClintock, it will be remembered, figured quite conspicuously in the recent Abolition riots in that town, in one of which a citizen of Maryland, while in the act of reclaiming a fugitive slave, was mortally wounded. For his participation in this outrage the Reverend Professor was subjected to a *mock trial*, and was acquitted in the teeth of the most incontrovertible evidence of his guilt. And yet in despite of this fact we perceive that he is again appointed to fill an important Chair in Dickinson College—an institution which has numbered heretofore among its students not a few from the Southern States.

We hope that no Southern man will hereafter permit one of his sons or wards to enter the walls of a College in which such a man as Prof. McClintock has been, under such circumstances, reappointed a teacher. Even under ordinary circumstances we cannot perceive any wisdom or propriety in the too common practice of sending Southern youth to Northern institutions of learning, when we have within our own borders Seminaries of equal merit, if not of equal celebrity, languishing for want of the support thus given to strangers. But if, from a false idea of the superior advantages presented by the more richly endowed Colleges and Universities of the North, parents and guardians in the slave-holding States will continue to give them the preference over similar institutions among themselves, we respectfully suggest that they should at least discriminate so far between them as to withhold their patronage from those, which, like Dickinson College, reappoints as a member of its Faculty an Abolitionist, so rabid as to induce him to head a mob of negroes in a violent attempt to deprive a Southern slaveholder of his property, in endeavoring to reclaim which he fell a victim to the fury of his infamous assailants. At this moment, Mr. McClintock, instead of filling an honorable position in a College, would have been suffering the penalty of the law, as the leader of an Abolition mob, and as *particeps criminis* in a murder, had not the jury by which he was acquitted feared popular opinion at home more than they did the sin of perjury. Be this as it may, however, Professor McClintock is not a fit teacher of Southern youth, nor is the College that retains him in its service worthy of Southern patronage.

Richmond Whig.

By this Morning's Mail.

The report of Gen. Scott being driven from the city of Mexico is not confirmed by this morning's mail.

Gen. Lane, with more than 2000 troops, left Vera Cruz on the 19th, to join the army.

The N. O. Delta says, we must "occupy, possess, nay, if it be expedient, *absorb Mexico* in the U. States."

The American prisoners, taken at Encarnacion, &c. have at last arrived at New Orleans.

LIFE AT THE SPRINGS.

We clipped the following from one of our exchanges a few days since, but cannot at this moment recollect to which one belongs the credit of bringing it to the light. Whether the incident happened at Drennen, or Blue Dick, or Harrodsburg, we are not advised. It is a "good 'un," and will create a hearty laugh wherever it is read:

A few days since an elegantly dressed and handsome young gentleman arrived at the Springs. Curiosity was on tiptoe; nay it leaped into the very air, to discover all about the stranger. The register was examined; his name was entered in a plain round hand—Willie P. Mangum, Jr. North Carolina. The sensation produced by this discovery was tremendous and unparalleled. He was the son of a Senator—his father was once Speaker of the United States Senate, and his family connections had long been distinguished for their enormous wealth and unquestionable ability.

The ladies immediately emptied their trunks—spent hours in dressing, and appeared at dinner arrayed in all the splendor of beautiful laces and costly silks. At the table all eyes were directed towards the Senator's son, and many a fair one anxiously desired an introduction. The afternoon passed by—evening approached—and an hour before the usual time the company assembled in the dancing room.

At nine o'clock, precisely, young Mangum entered the hall, and a buzz of admiration followed. One of the belles fortunately attracted his attention, and he led her to the dance. His every movement was closely observed, and from the ladies such exclamations as:

"What princely manners! Such a magnificent figure! Such graceful dancing! A love of a foot! O, he is a duck of a dear, charming fellow!" and other similar expressions peculiar, I believe, to the sex.

During the entire evening the favorite Belle received the most devoted attention from Mr. Mangum. Many of the ladies, who thought they possessed some attractions, were greatly mortified at his marked preference, and two or three of the gentlemen evinced the strongest symptoms of laboring under the influence of envy and passion.—Your friend, the witty and graceful Col. ———, and the accomplished and handsome Major ——— were completely thrown into the shade, and your humble servant, Rustic, was driven from the list of competitors. The Senator's son was declared victor, and nobly did he bear his honors. The next day Mr. Mangum was again the reigning lion. He was flattered, admired and courted by all the ladies; but the superior tact of the charming Belle enabled her to engross the attention of the ardent Southerner.

Evening once more advanced and the company again assembled for the purpose of dancing. Mr. Mangum was again by the side of the happy miss, admiring her appearance and complimenting her beauty in the most extravagant language, when a steamboat captain entered the room. Looking around him for a moment, he remarked to the writer—"Well, he's cutting it fat."

"Who?" I inquired.

"My steward," he answered, pointing to the Senator's son.

I replied that he was mistaken—"the individual was Willie P. Mangum, Jr of North Carolina."

"Mangum, indeed," was the reply, "it's Tony Welch—my steward, and a very good steward."

The news circulated—Tony saw the captain and disappeared—the mortified Belle took the first stage, and is now at home, deeply regretting that she met and admired the Senator's son!

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 28—Steamer Cotton Plant, with boat Washington in tow, and Oct. 3, Steamer Wm B. Meares, with boat Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for J Huske & Son, Mallett & Hocke, B Rose & Son, E W Willkings, J & T Waddill, T S Latterloh, Blake & Briggs, H L Myrover & Co, J M Rose, J Dodd, Cook & Troy, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, E J Hale, H & E J Lilly, W Draughon, J Utley, A W Steel, J H & J Martine, H Branson, G McNeill, Mr Baker, L McKellar, of this place; and for Cedar Falls Co, R E Troy, W T Horne, Latterloh & Memory, J P Covington, Jas McIver, Springs & Waddington, L Springs, G Makepeace, Richmond Manf Co, E & Z Russell, Steed & Kern, Tomlinson, Lines & Co, Wyatt & Nance, J W Thomas, J & T Garrett, E Beckerdite, J J McKay, W H Bitting, J A Mebane, J A Bitting, Rankin & McLean, Witherspoon & Pritchard, J Worth, Joan Worth, Nicholson & Co, Johnson & Smith, J M Johnson, G W Johnson, W F Watts, Barnhart & M——, W Lassiter, Barnhart & Hix, F Fries, Scott & McAdoo, J & R Sloan, Boner & Crist, P Adams, Melchor & Shupoch, W J McConnell, J Winecoff, T M Young, A L Young, Worth & Sanders, J McInnis, J A Worth, Island Ford Manf Co, Grist & Lushbaugh, G W Brown, G Womack, C Hall, M Smith, Hix & Earnhart, P Judson, A McLean, A Baker, E Earnhart, T J Johnson, D S Williams, of interior.

Sept. 30—Steamer Evergreen, with boat Nelson in tow, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, W Prior, J D Starr, J Sandy, Ray & Pearce, M N Leary, D Johnson, S J Hinsdale, J Easter, G & H McMillan, Blake & Briggs, Rockfish Co, Hon R Strange, S T Hawley, C T Haigh & Son, J M Rose, G S Hodges, J H Hall, E W Willkings, F T Ward, J H & J Martine, J W Baker, J Kyle, S Boon, A Jessup, D & W McLaurin, Cook & Taylor, D McNeill, J Brooksbank, W C James & Co, Gardner & McKethan, Jno Shaw, of this place; and Jenkins & Roberts, T Caldwell & Son, J F Chambers, McKenzie & Jones, W J McConnell, J Hiatt, J Hargrave, W R Holt, C A Bleck, Murphy & McCubbins, G C Mendenhall, Pescud & Johnson, M Cook, Mrs E M Pearson, A G Carter, McRorie & Bailey, A & Roseman, H A London & Co, W R Bitting, Jones & Watson, L McKellar, of interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 22.—Schr. Caroline from Boston. 24.—Br. Brig Sea from Trinidad, Brigs Æolus from N. York, Aconite from Fall River, Abigail Cooper from Newburyport; Schrs. C. P. Brown from New York, Wilmington from Baltimore. 25.—Schrs. Ann Jane from Shallotte, Wm. Beaton from Little River. 27.—Schrs. Velant from Onslow, Leroy from Charleston. 30.—Brig Wassahikon from New York; Schrs. Pacific from Boston, Dart from Charleston.

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the 11th October.

Oct. 4. 81-2w

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, (of a very superior quality,) RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Room next to State Bank.

MR. ANDERSON cordially invites the Ladies and Gentlemen (Ladies in particular) to call and examine his collection of paintings; also a number of views executed by his pupils in this place.

Those citizens who have not visited the room, have the *last* and *only* opportunity of doing so between this and Monday next, 11th inst.

Pupils will be received until Monday next, and none after that time.

Room open from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M. Class at Briggs's Hotel meets at 2 and at 7½ P. M. Oct. 4, 1847.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Hoskins, Mr. JOHN B CONEY, of New York, to Miss MARGARET M. FRALEY, of Wilmington.

In Sampson county, at the house of Jas. King, Esq., on the 28th ult., by the Rev. Joel Haines, Mr. JAMES KINNON to Miss AMY ANN KING, all of Sampson.

☞ The Wilmington and Raleigh papers will please copy; also the Alabama and Mississippi papers.

On Saturday evening, 25th ult., at the residence of Dr. C. Watkins, by D. C. Lilly, Esq., Dr. THOS. W. KENDALL and Miss MARTHA PICKETT, daughter of the late Martin Pickett, all of Anson.

DIED,

Of Consumption, on the 26th inst., at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Mason, of Raleigh, the Rev. ERASTUS B. FOOTE, aged 36 years, a Clergyman of the Diocese of Western New York.

In Wilmington, on the 21st ult., Mrs. EMELINE COSTIN, wife of Mr. James Costin, aged 26. Also, on the 24th, of inflammation of the brain, Mr. CASWELL RUSS, aged about 50.—Also, on the 24th, after an illness of four days, GEORGE ELLIOTT, of Wayne county, aged 17 years.

In Anson co. on the 21st of Aug., Mrs. MARY MELTON, in the 90th year of her age.

On the 10th of August last, near Tallahassee, Florida, of fever, Mr. CORNELIUS GRAHAM, aged thirty-two years, a native of Richmond Co. N. C.

At the New Orleans Barracks, on the 19th inst., Capt. ROBERT FENNER, Assistant Commissary, U. S. A., aged 54 years. He was a native of Halifax, North Carolina, and for the last twenty years resided near Courtland, Ala. The earlier years of his manhood were spent in the army, where he attained the rank of Major, but he had withdrawn from the service for many years previous to 1846. He then accepted an appointment from the President, and in the summer went over to the Rio Grande, where he contracted a chronic diarrhoea which gradually undermined his constitution and rendered him an easy prey to an intermittent fever that seized him on the 17th instant. He has left a large family and an extensive circle of friends to deplore his loss.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 5.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	10 a 11	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	12	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 75
Flour,	4¾ a 5¼	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	22½
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			18 "

REMARKS.—Some few bales new Cotton were in market last week, and sold at 11¾ to 12¼. Corn is coming in freely, and has declined; sells at 50 a 60. Flour 4¾ a 5¼. Bacon 10 a 10½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 10 to 10½; Hams firm at 11½ to 12. Corn 85 to 90, receipts light. No Lumber in market; quotations of River Lumber—Flooring Boards 8 00 to 8 50, Wide 5 00, Scantling 4 00, Mill Timber 6 00 to 8 50. About 2500 barrels Turpentine sold during the week, commencing at 3 00 and receding to 2 80. Spirits 41½. Tar 1 85 to 1 90, little arriving.

At Cheraw, about 30 bales of new Cotton had been received up to Tuesday last, and sold mostly at 12 cents. Corn has sold as low as 40 cents a bushel. Bacon 9 to 10. Flour 4 50 to 5 00.

At New Orleans, New Cotton is selling at 10 to 12 cents, principally at about 10½.

At New York, Cotton is full ½ cent lower than before the arrival of the Hibernia. Sales at 10½ to 13. Flour 5 50 to 6 60. Corn 66 to 70.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A GENTLEMAN proposes to open a School of the above character in this place, about the 15th or 25th of the present month, if a sufficient number of Pupils can be obtained.

All interested will apply at this Office for further information.

Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received and opened my FALL and WINTER STOCK, comprising a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Drugs and Medicines, Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps, Bonnets, Cotton and Wool Cards, Cap, Letter & Wrapping Paper, Ready-made Clothing, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash at the lowest market prices, are offered at Wholesale and Retail at very low prices, for Cash, or on time for approved paper.

JOHN D. STARR.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

New Goods Again!

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York, a good assortment of the following GOODS:—
Super French Cloths and Cassimeres,
English and German ditto ditto,
Cashmere de E'Cosse and Muslin de Lain,
Serge de Paris,
De Lasie and St. Catharine Cloths,
Black and colored Alpacas,
4-4 black Satin striped Silk,
7-8 black watered ditto,
4-4 Gro-de-Rhine,
Fancy Plaid and Glazed ditto,
12 and 11-4 Merino and Thibet black Shawls,
Lace and small Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Green Barege,
Ladies' French Capes,
Black and white Silk Lace Veils,
Black and white Bobinet Lace,
Silk and Cotton Lace,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
White and Pink Satin,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbon,
Black Satin and Silk Vesting,
Cashmere and Valencia ditto,
Sattinets, Jeans and Tweeds,
Red, white and green Flannel,
Green Baize,
Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Book and Swiss Muslin,
Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslin,
Prints of all kinds, from 5 to 25 cents per yard,
Sheeting and Shirting of every kind,
Lamb's-wool and Merino Shirts,
Bed Tickings and Apron Checks,
Coats & Hughes' 300 yards Spool,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Canvass and Padding,
Buttons, Pins and Needles,
3 bales black Wadding.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
of every description,

And a great many other Goods too tedious to mention.

Those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will please call soon—East corner of Market Square, or next door to J. Huske & Son, on Green street. As the subscribers are determined to sell out their stock of Goods, they will be sold uncommonly cheap for Cash.

Fayetteville, Oct. 4, 1847. 83-6w

Carolinian copy.

JUST RECEIVED, a few splendid Likenesses of Gen. Taylor, price 12½ cts. Also, some Maps of Mexico, Yucatan, and Upper California.

We have also a large lot of very choice reading. Call and examine at

BELL'S BOOK STORE.

Oct 4, 1847. 1w

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c., bound neatly and with despatch at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83 tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

STEWARD'S HALL being unengaged for the ensuing year, proposals for its occupancy will be received by the President, Rev. H. McLean, or any of the Trustees, until Thursday 21st October next, when the Board will meet again.

ARCH'D SMITH, Sec'y.

Robeson Co., N. C., Sept. 29, 1847. 83-3w

☞ Miss BINGHAM will resume her School the 11th October.

Oct. 2. 83-6w

☞ The Rates of Tuition in Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will be $12, $16, and $20, per Session of 4 months, payable one-half in advance.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE TWELFTH TERM of this School will commence on the 10th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For board and English Tuition, per Term of Five Months,	$100 00
For Tuition in French,	10 00
Tuition in Music, on the Piano, Organ or Guitar,	25 00
With $3 00 for the use of Piano or Organ.	
Tuition on the Harp, with use of instrument,	40 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in water Colors,	10 00
Oil Colors,	15 00
Pens and Ink,	75

N. B.—To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple Uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Winter, consists of a dark blue Dress, with straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, the Pupils may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other material suitable for School-girls, as their wardrobes furnish. Jewels are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. They are allowed to do so, only under special guardianship.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1847. 83

Trinity School,

EIGHT MILES WEST OF RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. FORDYCE M. HUBBARD, Rector.

THE Second Term of this School will commence on the 10th day of November.

TERMS—*Payable in advance.*

For Board and Tuition in a course of studies fitting the Pupil for entrance into any Class in College, including French, if desired, $87 50.

As a general rule, boys will not be received over fourteen years of age. A Uniform dress for Sundays and special occasions will be required. This will consist in Winter, of a roundabout, and pantaloons of dark grey cloth, with black vest. The ordinary wearing apparel must be plain and strong. Besides a sufficiency of outer clothing, boys require eight shirts, six pair of stockings or socks, six pocket-handkerchiefs, six towels, night clothes, &c., all distinctly marked with the owner's name in full.

Sept. 25, 1847. 83

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN P. HALL.

A CARD.

THE Subscriber will visit Fayetteville on the 7th and 16th October, at which time he will be happy to take the Measures of any persons who may require his services.

THOMAS R. FENTRESS,
Merchant Tailor,
Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 2, 1847.—83-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

TO the heirs of Lydia Tyson, deceased, formerly of Moore County, residing without the limits of the State, that I am prepared to settle the Estate within the time limited by Law.

GEO. C. NEWBY, Administrator

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., }
Sept. 30, 1847. } 83-4w

STRAYED

FROM before Briggs's Hotel, on Thursday last, my BAY HORSE, 8 or 10 years old. When last heard from he was near Rockfish Factory. Whoever will take him up, and bring him to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill, will be liberally rewarded.

ROB'T PALMER, Jr.
Chatham county, N. C.

Oct. 1, 1847. 83tf

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER DISEASE IN MAINE.

Warren, Lincoln Co. July 15, 1845.

Dear Sir: I take pleasure in complying with your request to bear testimony in favor of your valuable medicine, having had a daughter, 15 years old, very dangerously sick the last year, restored with it. My daughter took a violent cold in Sept. 1843, which settled on her lungs. She was troubled with a bad cough all winter. I tried various kinds of medicines, but none of them had the desired effect. The cough continued until March, when we became alarmed at her condition, and applied to a physician, who attended her some time, but did her no good. We then consulted another, but all to no purpose. Having exhausted the whole catalogue of medicines now in the land—two distinguished physicians having done their best to restore her—we then obtained a bottle of

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

which relieved her immediately. After taking four bottles she was completely restored, and now enjoys good health. JOHN LEEDS.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE Seventeenth Anniversary of the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina, will be held with the Church at Friendship M. H., near Bunn's Level, in this county, commencing on Thursday before the 3d Sunday in October next, it being the 14th day of the month.

The Introductory Sermon will be preached at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Rev. G. W. Purify.

Arrangements are making to accommodate a large concourse of persons. Several tents or shanties are being built on the ground, in order that the Convention and other Societies may hold night sessions, and that all visiters and delegates may be accommodated on the ground or in the vicinity, as they may wish.

Every pains will be taken to make all comfortable that may choose to favor us with their presence. A Committee has been appointed, whose business will be to see that all visiters and their horses are provided for. The Committee are as follows: Daniel Byrd, R. B. Smith, J. P. Hodges, J. S. Williams, A. S. Williams, S. Pipkin, W. H. Bunn.

Persons arriving will find these gentlemen by inquiring for them.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Pastor of the Church.

Cumberland county, Sept 25, 1847. 82-3w

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased at the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time expended in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO., Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of GOODS, [illegible] which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and silver L'Epine ditto; Patent Vertical do; Vergeen do; Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains; Silk and Mosaic Chains; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Brass Keys; Gold Slides; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Ear Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; Gold and Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Fruit do; Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold Spoons; Silver Combs; Silver Head Ornaments; Plated Salt and Mustard Spoons; Bone do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Retcules; Clasps for ditto, and Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; Backgammon Boxes; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in store a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery,
Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
[illegible] bags Rio, Java and Laguyra Coffee,
[illegible] hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
[illegible] bbls W. & W. Castle Lime,
[illegible] tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
[illegible] reams Wrapping Paper,
[illegible]

—ALSO—

[illegible] Powder; Shot; [illegible] Castings; [illegible] Hollow Ware; Trace and Pump Chains; Cotton Bagging; [illegible] Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Axes; [illegible] Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire, &c., all of which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or [illegible] paper.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 20, 1847. 78-tf

NEW AND CHEAP

SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, assorted,
Bonnets and Pearl Lawns,
Ginghams, Muslin Robes,
[illegible]
Spring Muslin Shawls,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
[illegible]
300 pieces Prints, assorted,
[illegible] Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Linen Drillings and Gambroons,
Mixed Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Super Bolting Cloths No. 4 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
[illegible]

With many other Goods—all of which being [illegible] will be offered [illegible] as cheap [illegible] goods can be had in this State.

[illegible] 1847. 56-tf

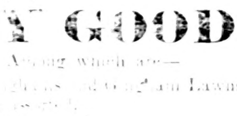
200 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in excellent order, and of superior quality, just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
July 5, 1847. 70-tf

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,

200 bushels do Rock Alum do,
75 hhds new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Peach Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.

J. & T. WADDILL.
August 26, 1847. 50-tf



GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison of a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Dry Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water, 17 inches, running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commission.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,

3 hhds. P. R. Sugar,
15 bbls. N. E. Rum,
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 74-tf

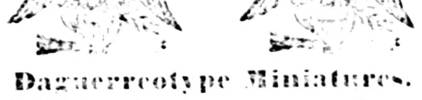
Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1yp] Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf



Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 6-tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, [illegible]
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT,
Tow Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C., offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public [illegible] rates of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] goods.

Their new Steamer Rowan draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draught is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been run on Cape Fear, and one that will offer the most advantages in the way of [illegible] business with regard to [illegible] goods on the water. They have [illegible] the Henrietta Company [illegible] the freights to the tariff [illegible] Neither of the Boating [illegible] themselves able to reduce the freights and [illegible] carrying business in this place [illegible] and consequently this Company have given [illegible] with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place free of commission, and all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement to take effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3 both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter exact all freight cash, or interest added.

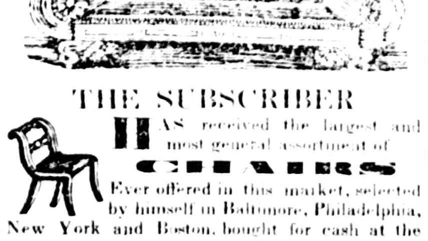
Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46-tf

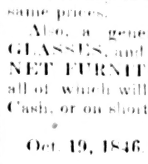
THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles adorned by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf



THE SUBSCRIBER



HAS received the largest and most general assortment of

CHAIRS

Ever offered in this market, selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, and shall be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him the preference at the same prices.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., Southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coating; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys, all wool; Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper; birdseye ditto; Towelling; blch'd and brown Shirtings; brown and blch'd Drills; plain Cook Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cashmere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls, some very fine; children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and [illegible] Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French do; Orleans Cloth; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and col'd dress Silks; [illegible] apron do; French, English and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Super fur and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

☞ The above Stock embraces every article usually found in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1846. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller, on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE
AND CROCKERY.

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

Kilpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to take all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting [illegible]. They would state that there has been a great improvement made in the [illegible] of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given general satisfaction [illegible] the country. [illegible] these who have used them [illegible].

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

Received on Steamer Evergreen,

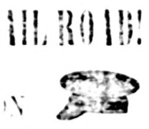
5 BBLS. CRUSHED SUGAR,

[illegible] casks pure French Brandy,
[illegible] Hyson Tea,
[illegible] Powder do.
[illegible] in pt. and qt. bottles,
[illegible] Pepper,
[illegible]

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
[illegible]
June 1, 1847. [illegible]

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!

J. C. THOMSON



WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage [illegible] and would [illegible]

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine Boots; [illegible] Boots, Kip, and [illegible]; Ladies' [illegible] Walking and [illegible] Over Shoes, with a general assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Silk, Nutria, Russia and Coney Hats; Youths' [illegible] and Wool Hats; Men's [illegible] Wool Hats.

With a [illegible] assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth Caps, [illegible] Fur, [illegible] Plush, Seal, and Glazed Caps, cheap for cash.

J. C. T.
Oct. 26, 1846 34tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and
Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily, and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, especially to the Poor.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character, and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

The Augusta Insurance and Banking
Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75-tf

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810,—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 10tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

National Loan Fund

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Saving Bank for the Benefit of the Widow and Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Capital £500,000 sterling, or $2,500,000,

Besides a Reserve Fund (from surplus premiums,) of about $185,000,—Part of the Capital is invested in the United States.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover Square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.

U. STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS,
[illegible] N. Y.

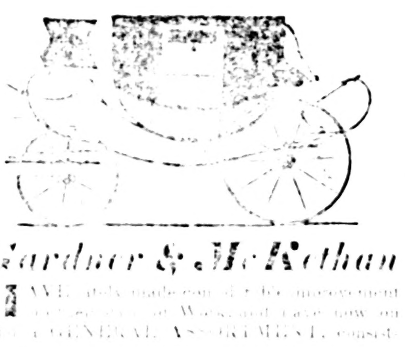
Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n,	Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq.	Gorham A. Worth, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.	Sam'l M. Fox, Esq.
Jas. Boorman, Esq.	Wm. Van Hook, Esq.
Geo. Barclay, Esq.	C. Edw. Habicht, Esq.

EDW'D T. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
General Accountant.

Pamphlets, Blank Forms, Tables of Rates, Lists of Agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies.

J. LEANDER STARR, General Agent
for the U. S. and B. N. A. Colonies.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Aug. 2, 1847. 74-3m

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE duly made considerable improvement [illegible] of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies,
Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which, for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we are determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on [illegible] terms.

We warrant our Work to be of good and [illegible] workmanship [illegible] for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 1, 1847.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76-t

A GREAT BARGAIN

IN DEEP RIVER LANDS!

THE Subscriber having determined on removing to the West, offers for sale his PLANTATION on Deep River, 12 miles North West of Carthage, containing 500 acres, well adapted to the culture of Corn, Wheat, Cotton, and Tobacco.

It is seldom that such an inducement is offered to purchasers to buy. The Land will be sold for two-thirds of the original cost a few years since, and the entire crop of Corn and Cotton, Farming Utensils, a good stock of Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs, thrown in. Immediate application is desired, as I am determined to sell the first opportunity.

DONALD STREET.
Moore county, July 16, 1847. 72tf

Fever and Ague Sufferers!!!

Beware of Counterfeit and Substitute Tonic Mixtures.

MOST of you have heard of that Old Favorite and Sterling Medicine—the Great National Remedy for Fever and Ague, "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," which always CURES safely and eradicatingly, without Barks, Arsenic, Mercury, or Vitriol.

Well, some miscreants have stolen the name of Tonic Mixture, (after having become popularised by the great success of this *Original* Tonic Mixture,) and have affixed it to their worthless trash, hoping thereby to deceive you! Be on your guard therefore! and purchase only of the duly authorised Agents for its sale.

Inventor and Sole Proprietor, JOHN R. ROWAND, M. D., Graduate of the University of Pa.

Office No. 143 Arch (or Mulberry) street, Philadelphia.

August 2, 1847. 74-3m

☞ For sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Druggists, Clinton, N. C.

LAMP OIL.—Best Winter strained blch'd Sperm Oil, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have now received their Fall and Winter Stock of ***GOODS***, and would be glad to see their friends or supply their orders. We have a heavy stock of

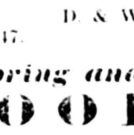
GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,

All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 14, 1847. 80-tf

MORE TIME.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a large assortment of FASHIONABLE

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

Among which may positively be found some of the CHEAPEST and Handsomest ***Watches & Jewelry*** that has ever been offered for sale in this market. Without enumerating the various articles and their respective prices, call and see for yourselves if the above assertion is not true.

Gentlemen call and have your Watches genteely repaired and warranted.

JOHN M. BEASLEY.

ALSO,

Fine Double-barrelled GUNS; Revolving and various other kinds of PISTOLS; Military Goods; Fine Pocket Knives; Accordeons; Perfumeries; Violins; Flutes; Fifes; Music Boxes; Violin and Guitar Strings; fine Razors and Straps; large lot of Silver Spoons, Gold Pens, &c. &c.

J. M. B.
August 21, 1847. 80-tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with Log Chains, complete. Also, a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 27, 1847. 60tf

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS**, consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; brown Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Baize; linen Lawns; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, Linen cambric Hdk's; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord, vest and suspender Buttons, fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 55tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL**, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

JOHN C. LATTA.

COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-Y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

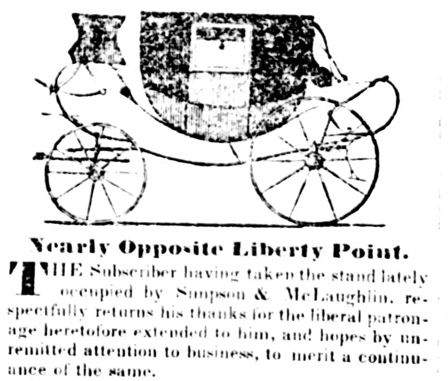
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

A CARD.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his HOUSE AND LOT, situated in the centre of the village of Lexington, N. C. The said Property will be sold low, as the subscriber wishes to leave soon for the North. A medical gentleman, who wishes an extensive practice, will find it a desirable location. The practice will average from $1200 to $1800 per annum. Possession will be given whenever desired, and terms made easy for the purchaser. Any further information relative to the above, will immediately be attended to by addressing the subscriber.

B. H. WHITNEY.
Lexington, September 5, 1847. 80-6w

100 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME, for sale by

H. LEETE.
July 5, 1847 75-tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves in business under the Firm of

COOK & TAYLOR,

And have now on hand a general assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or exchange for country produce.

JAMES G. COOK.
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, June 1847. 68-tf

THE BRANDRETH PILLS.

THE Brandreth Pills *give strength* for weakness—they are liked best by those who have taken the most of them. Dr. Brandreth can give *personal* reference to thousands who have been restored from a bed of sickness by their use, when every other means had proved entirely unavailing. These cases are continually occurring in this city and in every part of the Union. Get Brandreth's Pills if you are not perfectly healthy, and they will restore you—if medicine can do it—because they expel those humors which are the cause of impurity of the blood, and at the same time the body is strengthened by the operation of this most excellent medicine.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
June 22, 1847. 69-4m

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

GREAT MAIL LINE TO THE NORTH,

Via Petersburg, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington City.

TRAVELLERS going North, are hereby informed that the above Line is *the only daily line, the most expeditious line, and the only certain line.*

Passengers leaving Petersburg by this line, daily at 7½ A. M., arrive at Baltimore to tea, at Philadelphia in the course of the night, and at New York by 12 A. M. the next day, being a business day, *and sometimes two days, in advance* of Travellers by the River and Bay Boats, and are, moreover, exempt from all risks of sea sickness and storms, as by the James River and Bay Line.

FARE BY THIS ROUTE.

From Petersburg to Baltimore,	$7 50
" Baltimore to Philadelphia,	3 00
" Philadelphia to New York by the early morning line,	3 00

In addition to the above line, the Companies on the Great Mail route have, on *Mondays and Thursdays,* a second most delightful line, *by way of Acquia Creek and mouth of Potomac.*

Passengers by this last line, go by the Great Mail line as far as Acquia Creek, where they take the swift and beautiful Steamer *Powhatan,* Capt. C. W. Gunnell, which leaves Acquia Creek immediately on the arrival of the Cars from Richmond, and reach Baltimore some hours in advance of Passengers by the James River and Bay Line, *and at the same expense.* Passengers by this last line, equally avoid the dangers of sea sickness and the uncertainty of the wide and rough portion of the Bay, between Old Point Comfort and the mouth of Potomac, and make the trip between Acquia Creek and Baltimore in a *splendid Steam Boat unsurpassed in strength, beauty or comfort.*

For farther particulars, or through tickets, apply at the office of the Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road Company in Petersburg, or of the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road Company, in Richmond, to the Ticket Agent.

Richmond, Va., July 1, 1847. 71-3m

J. N. BAIRD,

Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will now be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

June 26, 1847. 69 tf

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

25 *Valuable Negroes* FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, as the Administrator of the late John B. Kelly, and by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, will on the 20th day of October next, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, sell Twenty-five valuable and likely NEGROES belonging to said estate. A credit of six months will be given, upon purchasers complying with the terms of the sale.

ALEX'R KELLY, Adm'r.
Carthage, Sept. 6, 1847. [illegible]

P. S. It is possible that but a part of the above named property will be sold.
[Pr. adv. $2 10.]

4000 LBS. SUPERIOR BACON, Hams, Sides, and Shoulders, for Sale in quantities to suit purchasers. Apply to

B. ROSE & SON.
Sept. 14, 1847. [illegible]

EDUCATION.

ST. TIMOTHY'S HALL,

A School for Boys,

At Catonsville, six miles from Baltimore, Md.

REV. L. VAN BOKKELEN, A. M., Rector.

THE extensive buildings of this Institution are now complete, and furnish ample accommodations for 80 pupils, the limited number. They have been erected specially for the purpose, and contain all the [illegible] of similar buildings in the Northern [illegible] States. The position is [illegible] and the beauty of its scenery [illegible] contain nearly 100 acres, [illegible] Forest Trees, and afford [illegible] appropriate recreations and [illegible]. The course of instruction [illegible] from the elements of an English [illegible] thorough preparation for the [illegible] classes of College, or for [illegible] system of instruction in the Classics [illegible] tion of that pursued with [illegible] Rev. T. K. Arnold, of England. [illegible] assisted by experienced Teachers [illegible] ates of our best Northern Colleges [illegible] will be to establish in Maryland [illegible] highest grade for instruction [illegible] the accomplishments [illegible] institution can be acquired [illegible] mental Music receive [illegible] taught upon very reasonable terms [illegible] ucation is systematized by [illegible] ercise, and the character of the [illegible] ed to a perfect development of the [illegible].

Parents desiring a thorough [illegible] sons, are invited to visit the Hall [illegible] its departments. The Rector [illegible] have visitors pass a day in the School [illegible] its management in every detail. [illegible] South passing through Baltimore [illegible] place their sons at School, are [illegible] Timothy's Hall, which [illegible] all the advantages of instruction [illegible] can be obtained in any of the Northern [illegible].

Terms—$100 per Session of 5 months [illegible] tion in April and October. Reference is [illegible] the following gentlemen, many of whom [illegible] sons at the School:

Rev. Dr. Drane,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright,
Mr. Wm. A. Wright,
Mr. Levin Lane,
Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Jr.,
Dr. John H. Hill,
Mr. A. H. Van Bokkelen, } Wilmington, [illegible]
Mr. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, N. C.
Mr. Thos. J. Pugh, [illegible], N. C.

Prospectuses will be forwarded [illegible] addressing A. H. Van Bokkelen, Wilmington, N. C.

July 29, 1847. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great [illegible] which these Wheels have att[illegible] of nearly 4000 of them in different [illegible] country, the subscribers have [illegible] 200 Rights in North Carolina, [illegible] full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they [illegible] double the value of the Mill, and [illegible] work generally far exceed the most [illegible] pectations of the owners, many of whom [illegible] tlemen distinguished for their science [illegible] cal skill, who have attested to the [illegible] improvement. The Wheels are noted [illegible] more easily kept in order, when properly [illegible] gether, than the common Flutter Wheel [illegible] will save one-third of the water, and [illegible] back water when there is a head [illegible] speed of the saw is increased to more than [illegible] the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen [illegible] Carolina, some of whom have had the W[illegible] operation 12 months or more, and from [illegible] have received certificates highly approving [illegible] wheels, and stating that their Saws, with [illegible] provement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and [illegible] high as 5000 feet a day, and save one [illegible] water.

They also keep constantly on hand [illegible] pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit [illegible] heads of water,) in Fayetteville, W[illegible] Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. B[illegible] Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell [illegible] T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah We[illegible] tersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73[illegible]

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—[illegible] wish employment, acquaint yourselves with [illegible] ting in these Wheels, as we now wish to e[illegible] many in this business in different parts of the State.

DR. LE ROY'S

VEGETABLE

Universal PILLS.

Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and a Purifying Tonic.

THESE Pills have become celebrated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of Chronic or Lingering Complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and in purifying of the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds of thousands who are using them, to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly harmless and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterwards are willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who are suffering with this distressing complaint will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

As a remedy in Summer and Bowel Complaints they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for these complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under that dreadful complaint for years.

In Habitual Costiveness they are decidedly superior to any medicine ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in Nervous and Hypochondriacal Affections, loss of Appetite, and all Complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action, and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of Bad Humors, quiet Nervous Irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

As an Anti-bilious medicine, no family should be without them. A single trial is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Be careful and ask for DR. LE ROY'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, and take no other.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Principal Office, 147 Greenwich, corner of [illegible] street, New York.

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847. 56-6m